

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 273.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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ing at the following stands: Central News Company,
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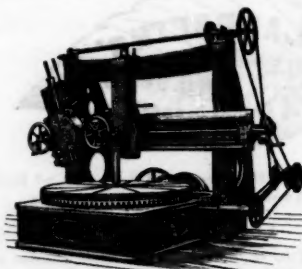
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT is reported, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Cleveland finds the selection of a new Civil Service Commission one of the most embarrassing duties of his political life. He wants for its head a man who will both execute the law, and command the confidence of the Democratic party. We fear that the President is looking for a white blackbird. The man who will enforce the Civil Service Law will not retain the confidence of that political organization. If there is any honest Democrat whom Mr. Cleveland thinks it well to sacrifice, let him put him at the head of the Commission. Within half a year he will be in nobody's way as a practical politician.

Mr. Anderson, who inserted the impeachment of Mr. Eaton in the New York Democratic platform, makes his charge in a more explicit shape in a letter to that gentleman. He asserts, on the authority of Collector Hedden and other officials, that the Civil Service Rules were altered just before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, to retain on the list of eligibles for two years, instead of one, the persons who had passed the competitive examination; that the local examining boards were made up of Republicans exclusively, or nearly so; and that the great majority of the eligibles who had passed them and who were to be retained on the list for a year at least of a Democratic administration, were Republicans. We should have met Mr. Anderson's last charge by the assertion that neither he nor anybody else could know of what political party the eligibles were, unless he took an enormous amount of trouble in investigating their antecedents. That, we presume, was the intention of the law, as it is the practical operation of the English law, from which ours was copied. But Mr. Eaton admits that their politics are known to the examining bodies, by alleging that nearly or fully half were Democrats.

As to the examining boards being mainly Republican, that was undesirable, certainly, but to be expected in the present state of public feeling. The boards as reconstructed in the famous New York or Indianapolis cases are to be made up entirely of Democrats, and not of the best Democrats at that. In a majority of places it will be hard to find enough Democrats who believe in Civil Service Reform, while there never was any difficulty in finding enough Republicans.

We are invited by the ex-Republican newspapers to write in dithyrambic eulogies of a letter addressed by Secretary Whitney to the foremen of the government's navy-yards, in the supposed interest of Civil Service Reform. We have had enough experience of Mr. Whitney's partisanship to think his letter worth looking at with a critical eye, before joining in the plaudits of *The Post*, *The Times* and *The Advertiser*. There is no harm in the letter; there is even some good in it as a bit of theory. But it no more secures the ends aimed at by the Civil Service Reformers than it solves the problem of perpetual motion. Mr. Whitney warns the foremen that if they discharge Republicans to make room for Democratic workmen of less ability, he will have them discharged. This is the only restriction he lays upon them in the exercise of their rights and in the application of the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils." There is not a word about the retention of men of proved capacity; not a word about the unwisdom of sweeping changes in the navy-yards' staff. Between the lines the foremen can read that they are at liberty to rid the yards of every Republican who will not abjure his party. All that is expected of them is that they keep up a decent show of efficiency in the matter of the new appointments. There must not be such a contrast as will make a public scandal. The new men must be as

good, or be able to pass for such, if the matter should be looked into.

That this communication "has carried consternation into the ranks" of the Democratic workers in New York and Brooklyn, we decline to believe. There is not a word in it that need embarrass them in the work of converting the Brooklyn Navy-Yard into a Democratic political machine of the very highest efficiency. And they get help in this work from the ex-Republican papers, which, by their denunciation of the previous administration of our navy-yards, leave it to be inferred that the present staff of workmen is one eminently worthy of removal. And they will not be discouraged by the news that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Manning have sent each his check for a thousand dollars to help to elect a conspicuous corruptionist Governor of New York.

COL. VILAS's one experiment to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the Post-Office has proved a flat failure. The present delivery of letters in our great cities is prompt enough to meet the public wants, and where anything more is needed, it is supplied by the telephone and telegraph system, with whose rapidity the Post-Office cannot compete.

If Col. Vilas has an ambition to compensate the injury he has done to our foreign mail system by improvement at home, he will find plenty of opportunity. The very first need is the extension of the delivery system to the closely settled districts outside the cities. If he will read Mr. Anthony Trollope's admirable autobiography, he will get some notion of the great superiority of the British system to our own in this regard. The British system is not applicable to our whole territory, and there is no reason for attempting its universal extension. The closely settled districts, as well as the cities, are bearing the burden of keeping up the Post-Office in the thinly settled regions. They certainly are entitled to larger facilities than the leave to travel from two to three miles to a country store to get their mail.

THE prospect of a change in the complexion of the Senate during Mr. Cleveland's Administration has not increased within the past year. The Republicans have secured Senators in Illinois, New York, and Ohio, in spite of the efforts of the Democrats to capture all three. The Governor of Oregon has called a special session of the Legislature to elect a Senator, and this, unless the Republican members are amazingly unreasonable, will defeat the hope of getting a Democrat through the choice of a new legislature. At no point along the line have the Democrats gained anything. At no point are they certain, or, as things now stand, likely to make a gain, unless it be Indiana and Virginia. The risks of a loss of the Senate do exist. Democratic success in Virginia, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut would leave that body a tie, 38 to 38, with the casting vote in the hands of Mr. Hendricks. But that all these states will elect Democratic legislatures is only within the bounds of possibility, and not within that of likelihood.

ON Tuesday next the people of New York elect a new State government, and at this writing the prospects of the Republican ticket appear to be excellent. They are all the better because the party does not seem to be over-confident. Its leaders seem to be leaving nothing undone that can contribute to an honorable victory. The great meeting in New York last Saturday was one of the most impressive of this year. Judge Foraker was there, with the atmosphere of Ohio's victory, and belied the insinuations of the ex-Republican newspapers by insisting on the Southern issue as an element of the campaign. Even Mr. Edmunds—*proh pudor*—showed the stalwartness of his Republicanism by asserting that

the modes by which South Carolina elects members of Congress to govern the whole country, is a thing in which every American citizen must be interested. It appears that the Republican party is becoming Republican once more. It has been forced to feel the wrongs of the colored voter by the change which has made those wrongs its own. And it means to deal with them in the spirit of its earlier history.

A GOOD sign for the future is the activity of the Irish Republican element. Some of the ex-Republican papers would have us believe that it was Mr. Blaine's foreign policy which attracted Irish voters to the Republican ranks, and that there was no genuine increase of interest in the Tariff or any other Republican principle in that class of voters. We knew the contrary, and the recent events have proved it. The Irish are sticking to the party with genuine zeal and enthusiasm. The Irish people on both sides of the ocean are becoming earnest Protectionists, and no party which is even liable to suspicion of favoring Free Trade need expect to retain their votes.

THE work of discounting the Republican victory in Ohio occupies the Democratic and Assistant-Democratic press. There is one point on which honest men of all parties are agreed to rejoice, and that is the adoption of the amendment which transfers the election in that State from October to November. The existence of October States has grown to be a much greater evil with the reduction of their number in recent years. That reduction only concentrated the excitement and the bitterness on a smaller area, until at last Ohio became the arena into which the whole energy of a national campaign was concentrated for four weeks, and the temptation to use base means to secure a victory became overwhelming. It is the theory of universal suffrage that by increasing the number of voters the chances of controlling the politics of the country by bribery are immensely reduced. But when the voters of a single State have the prerogative—in the original sense of the word—of influencing the election throughout the whole country, it does become worth while to pay at a high rate for votes, and we lose the safeguard which the breadth of the suffrage otherwise would have given us. With Ohio in line as a November State there are only Vermont and Maine in the North to offer any inducement to bribery, and in their case the inducement is but trifling, as it is with Alabama and Arkansas in the South.

IN the Cincinnati election cases Judge Buckwalter of the State Court has not turned away the prayer of the Republican Senators, whom Mr. McLean's agents have tried to cheat out of their election. He decides that while the Legislature alone is the judge of who is actually elected, it is quite competent for the courts to investigate and decide to whom the clerk shall issue a certificate of election; as that is a personal right on which the Legislature cannot pass. So he has laid an injunction upon the clerk of the returning board, forbidding him to issue any certificate until the merits of the case have been tested by the mandamus suit now pending.

The evidence against the election of the four Democratic Senators is very strong. In one precinct of the fourth ward, for instance, there are 720 registered voters. The vote shown in the returns is 996,—an excess of 276. Last year Mr. Blaine got 178 votes in this precinct, and Mr. Cleveland 442. This year the doctored returns give Mr. Foraker 43 votes, and Mr. Hoadly 926, and the same respectively to the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Legislature. This is the most glaring case of palpable fraud, but by no means the only one detected by the comparison of the returns of 1884 with those of 1885.

IN Brooklyn the Citizens' Committee have made the best possible selection for a successor to Mr. Low in putting forward Gen. Woodward, although their manner of doing it is open to objection. The nomination has been endorsed by both the young Republi-

cans and the young Democrats, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Democratic ring to capture the young Democratic club. But the "Regular Republican" organization has put a third candidate in the field, in spite of the refusal of their first nominee to run against Gen. Woodward. As the city is Democratic by a very considerable majority, there is not the remotest chance of electing a regular Republican by Republican votes. Gen. Woodward is a Democrat, but he is a man who enjoys the hearty support of Mr. Low and the reforming element in the Republican party. He can be defeated only by the election of the tool of the ring; and every Republican who votes for any other candidate than Gen. Woodward is directly responsible for the years of misgovernment which this will bring upon the city.

THE list of State elections on Tuesday next includes several of more than ordinary interest. Among these is that of New York, where it seems likely that the Republican candidates will be chosen by a decisive majority, the drift of feeling being decidedly against Governor Hill and his company.

IN Virginia the contest looks doubtful from this distance. If there should be a fair election and an honest counting, Captain Wise will doubtless have a fair majority, but it would be rash to rely upon either of these, and both are probably too much to hope for. The fury and unreason of the newspapers supporting General Lee are quite in accord with the sound of his Confederate bugles, and the waving of his Gettysburg battle flags. It is a pity that the politics of so great a State as Virginia should be influenced, if not dominated, by this sort of feeling.

IN Pennsylvania, the election of the Republican candidate is expected, though the extraordinary inactivity on both sides leaves it impossible to confidently estimate majorities. It is true, we believe, that Colonel Quay has had no help whatever from Senator Cameron, who remains out of the State, continuing an absence of many months.

THE prospects of Reciprocity in the next Congress are none of the brightest. The Spanish Treaty is dead beyond recovery, and the Dons showed the keenness of their disappointment by the frigidity with which they treated Mr. Forster on his departure to make room for Dr. Curry. The choice of this gentleman as our minister seems to have been nearly as unhappy as that of Mr. Keiley for Italy. He made a speech in Richmond some years ago in which he denounced Catholicism as "worse than cannibalism," and as a cancer eating into the vitals of the countries of southern Europe. Our Roman Catholic contemporaries are justified in their suggestion that Dr. Curry could serve his country better at home, than as our representative to a Catholic nation.

THE Treaty with Mexico is in a very bad way, since the House must legislate to put in force. To help it on, we are favored with a long dispatch from Mexico, from *The Mexican Financier*, pointing out how much the United States is to be benefited by its provisions, and how much the Mexicans grant in return for little or nothing. That the editorial was suggested and the despatch paid for by Boston investors in Mexican railroads, we do not know, but we have our opinion. But we do not think the country is going to be fooled into believing that Mexico is going to give much in return for almost nothing. Even this editorial makes admissions that are worth considering. One of these is that Mexican tobacco-growers are eager for the ratification of the treaty, because it would throw open our market to their tobacco. Now just at present we are carrying our tobacco culture to a perfection not before attempted, and are beginning to produce all those finer grades which were thought the monopoly of countries more tropical than the United States. We are less in need of Mexican tobacco, and the farmers of our Middle States are finding in this crop a substitute for the wheat-growing which they lived by until the homestead laws and the reduction in railroad freights took that business to the West. So we can do better without than with the competition of Mexican tobacco.

ANOTHER section of the Southern people is awakening to the importance of the Tariff to their prosperity. The rice growers of South Carolina and Georgia are aggrieved by the decisions of the Treasury, which admit broken rice at a lower duty than the law lays upon the whole, and want to have those decisions reversed. We hope they will insist on receiving this service through the Free Traders whom they help to send to Congress. It is true that these gentlemen never have shown the least hesitancy in demanding ample protection for any interest of their own constituencies, while voting for Free Trade in everything else. But it is gratifying to see them eating their big words against the Tariff by their small acts, and it foreshadows the day when such services will be rendered by representatives whose acts and principles alike will be protectionist.

THE Southern Presbyterian Church loves to pose as the especial representative of Calvinistic orthodoxy in this country, if not for the whole world. It has rejected the proposal of reunion with the Northern Church on the plea that the latter is not sufficiently sound in the faith for such a partnership. But this very sound Church is at this moment much embarrassed by the question whether or not the evolution theory is a heresy. Prof. Woodrow, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia in South Carolina, more than a year ago was removed from his chair for teaching that man's material and animal nature is probably the result of a process of evolution, while his purely spiritual character is not capable of being thus explained. This is the view of Mr. Alfred Wallace, the true originator of the theory called by Mr. Darwin's name. Those who took offence at this teaching did not prosecute Dr. Woodrow for heresy, and they distinctly declined his challenge to do so. But a Virginia Presbytery has condemned one of its members for taking Dr. Woodrow's ground, and the Synod of Virginia by a very large majority has refused to sustain his complaint against his Presbytery. And on the very same day the Synod of South Carolina sustained Dr. Woodrow's complaint against the Directors of Columbia Seminary for removing him without trial, as though he were a convicted heretic. It looks as though one half of this hyper-orthodox Church would soon find it impossible to live with the other half. Mutual excision and excommunication is always the fruit of hyper-orthodoxy. Its finest illustration is the old Scotch woman, who had defined the church so finely that none were left in it but herself and her Goodman, and she was "not just sure of John!"

THE death of General McClellan, announced on the 29th as having taken place on that morning, of heart-disease, at Orange, N. J., removes one of the most conspicuous figures of the Civil War,—another of the half dozen whose share in it must always remain most prominent in its annals. He was a Philadelphian, born in this city on December 3, 1826,—so that he had not yet completed three-score years. Had he possessed a larger share of constitutional energy, and a more enthusiastic conviction of the necessity of maintaining the National Union, he might have been one of the most heroic figures of his age. The vigor and the zeal which he lacked were supplied by the commanders who ultimately commanded in his place, and he lost his opportunity.

THE authorities in England have not rendered the Canadian government the service of taking Riel out of their hands by declaring his trial irregular. They sustain the right of Canada to deal with him for treason, and to put him to death if they choose. This is exactly what the Canadian government did not want of the English privy council. Nothing would be more acceptable to Sir John Macdonald than an arrangement which would relieve him of the predicament which Riel's conviction has put him in. He does not want to offend his Orange supporters by letting Riel go; and just as little does he want to enrage his French supporters by hanging him. It is believed that his visit to England at this juncture has for its purpose the solution of the difficulty. In the meantime the Ottawa authorities are trying another solution. It is said they are

about to hand Riel over to a commission of lunacy to ascertain if he is insane. Certainly some of his proceedings and especially his French poetry, are of a character to suggest that suspicion. It is a mark of the improved tone in public affairs that the chief anxiety of modern government is to devise excuses for not inflicting the death penalty for political offences. Fifty years ago they seemed most anxious to find excuse for hanging; now for avoiding it.

THE English Liberals seem as far as ever from an agreement as to what are the present issues for the party to press upon the public. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain continue to criticize each other, as though there were no Gladstonian umbrella for them to unite under. The warning of the defeat the French Republicans brought upon themselves by over-confidence and quarrels, seems to have been wasted upon them. They think they can win on the issue furnished by the alleged alliance between the Tories and the Home Rulers, and on the bundle of reforms they have promised to the Radical element. But the feeling is growing in England that the government must come to some kind of understanding with the Irish people, and that the course taken by the Tories is not quite so dreadful and unpatriotic as the Liberal speech-makers would have their hearers believe. The public does not forget that a very short while ago the Liberals let Mr. Parnell and his friends out of Kilmainham Jail, because they found it impossible to govern Ireland without him. His release without conditions and without his professing any repentance for what he had done, was an admission that mere repression could not keep Ireland in order. And they see that a Liberal viceroy, who dare not stir out of doors without a huge squad of police or military, has been succeeded by a Tory who goes where he pleases unattended, and who is treated with respect and courtesy, if not with the enthusiasm Ireland keeps for her true rulers.

As for Liberal offers of reform, they are not generally of the sort the new constituencies care much about, and they have been discounted by the offers of Lords Salisbury and Churchill to an extent that leaves very little that is distinctive in the Liberal programme. It is not such proposals as Mr. Gladstone holds out, but something to make the life of the laborer less intolerable and dreary, that the "have-nots" will vote for with enthusiasm. That Mr. Chamberlain has offered, if not in a wise shape, yet in one that the farm-laborer at least understood; but his chief has refused to second any of his demands.

FROM the way the Marquis of Lorne was treated by the mob at Brentford, it is evident that party feeling in England is rising high. Of late years English politics have been in the hands of men of the most unconciliatory temper. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone there is hardly an English statesman who seems to care to look at great questions as they must appear to the other side. As a consequence the "irreconcilable" temper has been gaining on both sides, and the success of such men as Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in impressing themselves on the public life of the country is but an indication of the general drift of things. The temper of Charles II. and of Lord Palmerston was a good thing in the politics of their times, whatever we may think of their principles.

THE chances of a revolution in Denmark are by no means remote, although the first rumors of it proved to have no other foundation than an attempt to assassinate the prime minister. Indeed, things have reached that pass in Denmark which leaves no other course open to the Liberal leaders. The Constitution furnishes no redress for the resistance of the popular will by a ministry which has the support of the king. He and his advisers can go on forever in their mulish opposition, unless an uprising of the people put an end to their power. In that case Denmark might do worse than ask the King of Sweden to take the throne. He is not a very wise prince, and his recent conduct in Norway is not calculated to inspire much confidence in his good sense; but his

accession would effect that reunion of the Scandinavian nations which is the first condition of their exercising their rightful influence in Europe. Perhaps the better course would be to choose the Swedish Crown-Prince king of Denmark. He at least is not an author, and would not quarrel with the Danish critics for having a mean opinion of his dramas. And he has a sensible wife, who has greatly endeared herself to the Norwegian people by her avoidance of ostentation of every kind. They are in love with the princess who dresses as plainly as the wife of a bonder, and who manages her household herself.

Of course Bismarck would object, and of course Russia and England would not like to see the father of the Czarina and of the future Queen of England sent adrift. But we have got to the point at which people get what they want more easily than do diplomats.

THE ETHICS OF PROTECTION.

THE science of ethics, according to the teaching of an eminent American professor of Philosophy, is the science of self-preservation. The progress of the science is in the enlargement of the conception of self. The first self is the individual man, and the lowest point in ethics is where the individual ego absorbs the whole preservative energy. Some people never get much farther. The second stage is when the self is made to include the family, and the man toils for those of his own household as being his own flesh. The third is when the neighbor, the community, the mass of people we touch elbows with, but who are not akin to us, become the objects of our care. When I am more anxious not to injure the man I trade with or live near, than to keep him from hurting me, I have made an advance. The fourth stage is when I find that the state or nation, the body politic I live in, is my neighbor, my still larger self, and is entitled to my careful watch of its interests. The last is when the whole of humanity is seen to be a brotherhood in which I have a place, and to have claims upon my thought, my care, my help.

In this great evolution of ethical conception, the lesser is never lost in the greater. The duty to "look out for No. 1," is never superseded by any broader duty. The care of health, rights and good name, though never to be exercised at the expense of others, is a permanent duty. So the "providing for our own and especially they of our own household" is never superseded by any duty to larger social units. Paul denounced the Christians who thought membership in the Church exempted them from that, as having denied the faith and being worse than infidels. Nor is the duty we owe to the community or neighborhood we live in, and the people we come constantly into contact with, superseded by any larger conception of duty to humanity. The founder of the Christian Church taught men the enthusiasm of humanity, say the modern students of his work. Yes; but he insisted on the love of the neighbors as yourself as a plain and ever binding duty. He praises the Samaritan as better than the Jew, because he took care of the wounded man whom he found lying in the road on which he traveled to his business, and in which he was so well known that the inn-keeper took his word for future payment.

Equally true is it that no enthusiasm of humanity supersedes patriotic devotion to the welfare of the state. The cosmopolitan ideas fostered by Lessing, Goldsmith, Goethe and Cobden are essentially immoral. Fichte passed to a higher moral level when he turned his back upon them and delivered those "Discourses to the Germans" in which he repudiated the doctrine of his "Reflections on the French Revolution." He saw that Germany came before mankind in his duty to the larger self, and he tried to rouse Germans, as the Spaniards had risen, in defence of the nation's rights against the Empire which destroyed the nations.

So the enthusiasm for humanity, whether of the Christian type or any other, does not supersede patriotism. We are bound to guard our own country against the encroachment of every other upon its rights, and the obstructions offered by every other

to its increased welfare. We are not free to take her part in all quarrels and to shout, "Our Country, right or wrong!" in the wake of any demagogue. But we are bound to give our support to every measure of policy, which, without encroaching upon the rights of any other, will add to her strength and prosperity, and secure to her the highest measure of national vigor.

This is the ground taken by the Protectionists, who claim that the restriction of foreign trade is a measure ethically right, as well as economically wise. They insist that the experience of both our own and other countries proves that the unrestricted commerce of more advanced and wealthy countries with those which are less so, has resulted in injuries against which it is not only our right, but our positive duty to guard our own country. And they assert that the claim put forward by some Free Traders that our duty to mankind dispenses us from such care, is just as immoral as was the claim put forward by those whom Paul rebuked in the passage we have quoted. The parallel to such people is found in Dickens' Mrs. Jellaby, who neglects her own children while giving energetic attention to the welfare of the natives of Central Africa.

The question whether such injuries are possible and have been experienced, is one which economists must determine on the basis of experience. It is not an ethical question at all, although it has its relations to ethical duty. It is the question at issue between the two parties. If the Protectionists are right in their contention as to how the facts stand, then their policy is a national duty, and the maintenance of that policy by his vote is the duty every American citizen owes to his country. The question of ethics turns upon the question of fact.

This is the reason why the Protectionists put the question of fact foremost in all their discussions of this problem, and decline to wander through the misty mazes of assumption and presumption, which pass for Political Economy with Free Traders. They argue the question of economic expediency on the evidence furnished by history. They argue that of ethical right upon the same evidence. They do not believe that there exists in any other nation, or in any individual, any right which forbids us to defend or exempts us from defending our country from wrong.

This was the ground taken by Mr. Chas. Heber Clark in his paper on "The Ethics of Protection" read before the Church Congress at New Haven last week. He took the cases of Ireland and of India as the palmary instances of the mischief which unrestricted commerce may do to a weaker, poorer or less advanced country. He appealed to the sense of right in his hearers: If these things be so, who can deny that it is our right and our duty as citizens to resist such wrongs in the case of our own country? That he proved his major premise was evident by the ground taken by his critics. He drove them to impeach his facts. None of them ventured to say: "All that may be true, but it is irrelevant." They met him with general and ungrounded denials of his facts, declaring that all these evils had existed in both countries before the Free Trade policy was introduced. They conceded the only ethical question at issue, by putting their reply into this shape.

We hope, in our next two numbers, to prove that Mr. Clark was right as to his facts. We shall restate the case of India and of Ireland independently of his discussion, and shall show that the battle for the rights of national industry is a part of the great battle between righteousness and unrighteousness which divides the moral universe.

PRISON DISCIPLINES.

AMONG the saddest stories of the treatment of criminals is that of the penal colonies of forty years ago. Great Britain is entitled to the bad fame of originating them, and with her the Australasian penal settlements were the outgrowth of an earlier policy which began at least as far back as Cromwell. As modern slavery was an incident of the rise of modern commerce, so the farming out of convict labor was naturally suggested by slavery. At that time the ideas which serfdom had generated concerning labor still lingered in Great Britain, and they remained incorpor-

ated in her laws until this century. The original design of the poor-laws in reference to vagrancy and settlement was to give the local proprietor control over the services of his tenants on his own terms, and it was an afterthought to employ legal settlement as a means of distributing the cost of supporting pauperism among the parishes in proportion to their contribution to that sore evil. For generations only certain mechanical trades were licensed to roam about the country in search of employment, and it was an extension of the idea that labor must be subordinated to the convenience and profit of the employer, which forbade the emigration of skilled artisans from the realm.

The consequences of this system were, that as plantations were established in Ireland, and colonies in America, only those who were in the grade of the gentry, and of the trades and small proprietors, were free to transport themselves across the seas, and in their new homes improvements and production were seriously restrained by the want of workmen. As therein lay the fostering conditions of the Spanish repartimientos, and the Dutch, English and Portuguese slave trade, so therein was the inducement to send several thousand Irish lads and girls to the tobacco plantations of Jamaica, where they were virtually sold to the planters. The dispatch of petty convicts to the colonies which subsequently became the United States, with its accompanying kidnapping of boys and girls in the English seaports by speculators in this species of labor, is a notorious historical fact. These unfortunates were sold for a period of years, and the colonial legislation concerning the rendition of those bound to service who might escape from their masters, which entered into the debates of the Constitutional convention, had its origin rather in this class of indentures than in negro slavery. In determining the language of the second section of Article IV., concerning the delivery to claimants of escaped laborers, the phrase "no person held to service," was finally adopted rather than "held in servitude," because the latter term was considered to recognize the existence of African slavery, which the members of the Convention hoped would ultimately be extinguished.

When the colonies secured their independence, Great Britain was no longer able to discharge her petty convicts upon them. Up to this time there had been no penitentiaries in England, and the jails and prisons were regarded not as places of punishment, but of detention until the courts should dispose of their inmates. Deprived of her facilities for getting rid of her criminals, and trained to the notion that their labor was valuable, England conceived the project of imposing "hard labor," as a penalty for the violation of her laws by those too poor to employ counsel,—that is by the class for whom penal laws are devised. Until that conception got rooted in the legislative mind, the completed idea of a penitentiary with labor as a penalty and also as a means of reformation, was impossible. But from the creation of these institutions the government was diverted by Captain Cook's discoveries in the South Seas, and the old notion of transportation came back with redoubled force. At first the intention and impression of transportation were that it would lead to reformation of the criminals by removing them from the scenes of their old temptations, and from their old facilities for wrong doing.

In Tasmania and New South Wales, settlements began with the deportation of convicts and their guards, and these were employed by the government in opening roads and on other public works. When free settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers, the practice of what were called "assignments" sprang up. In other words the control of the convicts was assigned to those who, for their labor, would relieve the government of the burden of their support. "Out of sight, out of mind," proved true of these expatriated criminals. Abuses which at home would have raised a storm of indignation, throve without remonstrance in the remote settlements of the South Seas. The cleverer convicts managed to get emancipated, to accumulate, and to take large assignments of penal labor. Through careless supervision desperadoes escaped and took to the bush as foot-pads, to the constant alarm of the settlements. The incorrigibles were returned to the government officers, who disposed of them as road-makers, or in the chain-gang, or in especial settlements where the most brutal atrocities were perpetrated. There were special officers appointed as scourgers, under whose lash their unfortunate victims often expired. So intolerable was life in the penal settlements of Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay, that they became infamous. The inmates of a single cell have been known to draw lots to determine who should kill the other and perish himself upon the scaffold. Probably the history of mankind has never furnished darker examples of brutality, cruelty, torture, degradation than such places as Port Arthur, Van Dieman's Land, and Norfolk Island. When the latter station was broken up it was found necessary to substitute an insane asylum for a prison, in order to provide for a large number of convicts rendered incompetent to be set at large or removed. These "incorrigible" gangs were the necessary expedient to fur-

nish out the assignment system. So long as the government let out convict labor by contract for profit, it was impossible to secure responsible control and humane management of the transported criminals.

Long after England abandoned her penal colonies upon the vigorous remonstrances of the growing free settlements in Australia, the French government under Napoleon III. took up the system, and it has been perpetuated by the not over scrupulous republic which succeeded him. The convict colonies of New Caledonia and Guinea, are the only relics of this system; for the Italian Colonies, off the Tuscan coast, are an entirely different affair, being a kind of graduation colony, like the agricultural prison, if a farm without walls may be so called, in Dublin county, Ireland.

The bad features of the English assignment system are what have given occasion to Mr. Geo. W. Cable to indict in several recent papers the system of most of our Southern States. In very few of the United States is the method of dealing with convicts at all near the advanced position taken by Great Britain, Belgium, Germany or Switzerland; much less is it near the standards of our own American penologists. This fact is the more remarkable since the fame of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and of the Auburn prison in New York brought an English commission to our shores to examine them, and upon their report began the new British plans of penitentiary management, such as are embodied in Millbank and Pentonville. It is also due to Dr. E. C. Wines that congresses of Prison Wardens were brought about, which have done much to equalize and improve prison discipline. The vice which attends the prevalent management of American prisons is that of hiring their labor out on contract, a plan which drew from the late George L. Harrison, long the President of our State Board of Charities, unqualified disapprobation, in which the general opinion of disinterested penologists coincides. The State parts with the control of its convicts just to the extent that it contracts for their work, and the management of the prison necessarily becomes subordinated to considerations fatal to either the idea of punishment or reformation. While this state of things exists in the North we cannot fairly object to the principle of the chain-gang in the South. There the "assignment" system in vogue in the English penal colonies fifty years ago, whence it was copied, is still practiced. In its enormities are disclosed the powerful temptations which corrupt legislators, wardens, guards, and the contractors, when criminals are made a source of profit. The tax-payer's penuriousness is aroused, and the humane sentiment of the community debauched by it. Convictions are made with little restraint, sentences are imposed of tyrannous length, and the felon becomes in the eyes of all who have control of him, a mere source of income. The outcome is a slavery unalleviated even by the pecuniary interest which the master has in his human property. If this thrice condemned system is to be removed from the land, it would be well for the richer North to take the lead, by eliminating this corrupting "assignment" system from its own prisons.

D. O. KELLOGG.

RECENT BOOKS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.¹

ONE of the most striking evidences of a real improvement in the methods and spirit of college teaching in this country is the appearance of works especially devoted to the educational aspects of the various subjects contained in the curriculums. The United States Bureau of Education has already published several monographs on important branches of study, such as Physics and Mathematics. A work recently appeared in Boston specially devoted to the subjects of History and the proper method of teaching it. And now comes a new work on the methods of teaching Political Economy, by Prof. Laughlin, of Harvard. It contains five chapters: "Our Civil War the Cause of a New Interest in Economics," "The Character of Political Economy as a Study," "The Disciplinary Power of Political Economy," "The Relations of Political Economy to the Law, the Ministry, and Journalism," and "Methods of Teaching Political Economy."

The last chapter contains some suggestions to teachers as to the means of getting the most valuable result from the teaching of Political Economy. Dr. Laughlin rejects the lecture system entirely as a means of instructing undergraduate students, and evidently approves the old plan of the regular recitation grind. There is much to be said in favor of his view, but the fact is that very many of the most progressive men in the field of economic teaching the world over, use the lecture system as their chief

¹THE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Hints to Students and Teachers. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D. Pp. 153. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PREMISES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY: Being a Re-Examination of Certain Fundamental Principles of Economic Science. By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D. Pp. 244. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

means of instruction, though they nearly all feel the need of some supplementary device like that of the recitation. The author presents very clearly the disciplinary advantages which the study of political economy may yield if it is rightly pursued, and indicates, by some practical hints to teachers, the best methods of making the study a means of mental discipline, while great and growing necessity for a scientific study of our economic problems is forcibly set forth in the introductory chapter of the book.

Dr. Patten's little book contains some of the most interesting discussions on economic questions which have appeared of late years on either side of the Atlantic. It consists of eight chapters, entitled respectively: "Rent" "Social Causes Producing a High Price of Food," "Law of Population" "Relation of Rents to Wages," "Free Competition," "Law of Diminishing Returns," "Free Trade," and "Means of Maintaining a High Standard of Life."

It will be seen that they deal with some of the most important economic and social questions of the time.

The author displays an originality and piquancy in his mode of treatment, which is, in such subjects, as unusual as it is refreshing. The whole book is still another illustration of the steady drift of recent economic discussion away from the points which were of chief interest a generation ago. John Stuart Mill thought that the economist, as such, has next to nothing to do with the question of consumption of wealth. His attention should be concentrated on the phenomena of production and distribution. It is a matter of indifference from a politico-economic point of view what kind of commodities are demanded by consumers.

Mill expresses this opinion in the form of the celebrated paradox that a demand for commodities is not a demand for labor, by which he means that a demand for commodities simply determines the direction of labor and the kind of wealth produced, and not the quantity or efficiency of the labor or the aggregate of wealth. It is at this point that Dr. Patten takes up the discussion, and undertakes to show that the mode of consumption, so far from being a matter of indifference, is one of the most vital elements of the social problem. Under certain circumstances changes in the demand for commodities, by allowing a greater economy of the food supply, gives the opportunity for an increase of population which may be so wisely applied as to greatly increase the average return of the whole for labor. Take, for example, a thinly settled region of the Southern States, occupied by a class of "white trash." Their demand for commodities is almost entirely limited to food, coarse raiment, tobacco and whiskey. Tobacco and whiskey require much good ground which is thereby withdrawn from the cultivation of bread-stuffs. It is probable that an average inhabitant of many of those districts demands more ground for his whiskey and tobacco than he does for his food. Now if he should change his demand for commodities from whiskey and tobacco to books and paintings for example, the land formerly used for the production of these things would be free for the cultivation of breadstuffs to support an increased number of laborers who could be engaged in producing the new class of commodities.

Not only is the population limited by such a demand for commodities as necessitates the use of agricultural land for other purposes than the production of food, but it is also quite as decidedly limited by such a demand for food as necessitates the use of the land for any other than the most productive crops. Suppose, for example, that the people of England should conclude to take all their food in the form of wheat flour, and suppose, for the sake of simplicity, that they were limited for their supplies to the production of English wheat fields. It is evident that the yield of the best wheat lands would be very insufficient. Recourse would have to be had to the poorer and poorer grades until the very lowest grade which would keep a laborer from starving while working it would be brought into cultivation. The continued sowing of one kind of crops, would, in spite of manuring, tend to exhaust the soil, and a physical limit to the population would soon be reached.

Suppose now that by some change in the character of the people they should change a portion of their demand for food from wheat to potatoes. It is evident that a large increase in the quantity of food could occur without additional labor by simply devoting the poor wheat lands to the cultivation of potatoes. An increase in population might follow this change. A similar increase in productiveness would follow every change in the demand for food which would enable poor wheat lands to be used for the production of crops for which they are better suited. Population might continue to increase until every acre of land should be used for that crop of which it could produce in the largest quantities.

Now it is evident that a high price of wheat under the first supposition would not indicate an increasing exhaustion of the food supply, but simply an exhaustion of the wheat supply. It is evident, moreover, that the cause of increasing price is a purely

social one, viz., a disinclination on the part of the given society to adapt itself to the physical conditions about it; for, if it would shape its demand for food so as to require, for example, just as much wheat as could be raised on the best wheat lands, and just as much barley as could be raised on the best barley lands, and as many potatoes as could be raised on the best potato lands, etc., it might increase its supply of food enormously, and the population as well, without increasing the price of food.

According to Dr. Patten's view, therefore, the increasing price of food is a consequence of a false mode of consumption, and it cannot be stopped in any society except by changing the mode. It is plain, for example, that in the case of the wheat consuming people supposed above, every increase of population after the best wheat lands were under cultivation would be attended with a rising price of food, and an ever increasing difficulty in the earning of one's living. No change of law favoring a different distribution of the product could do away with the fact that the average return for labor would be continually decreasing with every increment in the population. Even a system of socialism or communism, granting all the advantages which its most enthusiastic admirers claim for it, could bring no permanent relief to such a society. It would inevitably pay the penalty which, so far as we know, attends stupidity and ignorance throughout the universe. The people would perish for lack of knowledge.

The case which was stated above would present the extreme of obstinacy and stupidity. But the actual society in which we live, though not so obstinate or stupid, suffers nevertheless from the same cause. The price of food has been rising in this country for thirty years. What does this fact indicate? An exhaustion of the food supply? By no means. Simply, a wrong combination of crops caused by a wrong, i. e., an injurious demand for commodities. The immense demand for intoxicating drinks and tobacco causes thousands and millions of acres to be withdrawn from the list of food-producing fields, thereby limiting the supply of these to such an extent as to force the price of food very high. The demand for meat, of which the average American consumes about twice as much as there is any need of, either as a matter of necessity or comfort, leads farmers to use land for the production of corn which would yield a much larger increment of the food supply if planted in potatoes, and by thus limiting the supply of potato lands forces the prices of this commodity to unheard-of heights.

These considerations, so far as they are true, throw great light on the labor problem. The laborers are all the time trying to force their wages up by strikes. Suppose they succeed in securing an increase of wages, are they in so far better off? That depends upon the use made of their extra earnings. If they simply increase their demand for such commodities as tend to limit or diminish the food supply, such as tobacco, beer, whiskey, etc., they thereby force the price of food so high that their new wages soon buy no more than their old, and they are no better off than before. If, on the other hand, they would devote as much energy to turning the demand for commodities into different lines as they do to trying to raise their wages, they would soon be able to force the price of food so low as to secure a real permanent addition to their wages.

Of course, a multitude of questions will occur to every one who reads this line of argument. They cannot be answered in the sense of the author within the narrow limits of a book notice, but it is probable from the thorough-going tone of the work that few objections will be made which have not presented themselves to the mind of the author. Many of the most obvious of them, indeed, he anticipates, and although his answer is not always satisfactory it is usually ingenious and suggestive.

Ricardo's theory of rent is subjected to a searching criticism in which some new points are presented, and some old points so stated that they seem to be new. Malthus's theory is also discussed at length, and it is hardly necessary to state after what has been said above, that it is not adopted by the author. The conclusion to which Dr. Patten comes in regard to the law of population is that the average return for labor may increase with the growth of population, and that the greatest possible population can be supported with a much larger average return for labor than can be obtained when the number of people is more limited.

The last chapter, on the "Means of Maintaining a High Standard of Life," is in many respects the most interesting in the book. The author is evidently not an adherent of the *laissez-faire* school. "We cannot rely," he says in one place, "on natural causes to protect us from the evils of ignorance. These evils, assisted by free competition, operate against the intelligent and aid the success of cheap labor when combined with a low rate of interest. It is only in social affairs that the theory prevails that men should do nothing, that they should leave everything just as they happen to find it, and not try by the use of intelligence to improve on what has been given them by nature. We do not leave

swamps undrained because water naturally stays there, nor do we suffer mad dogs to run loose because hydrophobia is the result of natural causes; neither should we fold our hands and allow a decline of intelligence because the cause of natural events tends that way."

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN the recently issued report of the Howard Association, (London, October 1885) the committee recommend legislation which would give reformatory institutions for youth more authority over their charges, and prevent their reclamation by their parents, who often undo the work that has been done for their reformation by forcing them to return to their old life of lawlessness and degradation. The committee report that this trouble has constituted the most serious drawback to the success of these reformatories. The interior management of these has been very generally satisfactory, but the committee think that it is impossible to give each child the proper oversight when congregated in these institutions, and consider the boarding out of the children separately or in small detachments, under the care of heads of families or other proper and competent persons, as the most promising solution of the difficulty. Particular attention is called to the systems of some of the American States, especially Massachusetts and Michigan, the former of which has succeeded in reducing by one-half the number of juvenile commitments to prisons and reformatories. The general features of the Massachusetts system are, first, an extension of judicial supervision to all habitually vicious or neglected young persons, and secondly, if deemed necessary, a separation from their parents and guardians, and boarding out in respectable families if possible, or otherwise providing proper moral supervision. The Michigan system for the education of the children of paupers consists of placing them in colonies of twenty-five, each under the care of one matron; and it has succeeded in actually reducing the numbers of paupers in the state some twenty per cent. within the past ten years. The Committee also refers to some very successful experiments made by the Australian authorities in placing pauper and abandoned children under private care, and concludes that while the difficulties in the way of introducing such a system in England are greater than in the colonies or the United States, it may yet be successfully accomplished, and offers the only satisfactory way of treating these nascent criminals.

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IN regard to the prisons and penitentiaries the Association seems to be troubled with too much reform in many instances, and the resulting disorders, though certainly preferable to the barbarities which they succeeded, are grave enough to demand serious attention. Largely from the efforts of the philanthropist whose name the Association bears, and his co-laborers and successors in the same field, the public opinion of the civilized world has been deeply and lastingly impressed with the extent of the blot on the name of humanity resulting from the prevalent treatment of convicts which obtained in the early part of the century. And the public opinion has borne fruit in widespread and earnest and successful efforts to remedy this crying evil. The subject of Prison Ethics has become a leading branch of sociological investigation within the past thirty years, and numerous experiments have proved that a judiciously kind treatment of prison inmates is not only humanitarian, but profitable from every point of view, pecuniarily and socially. But kind treatment may only too easily be extended beyond the point of judicious restraint, and thus defeat the whole end of prison discipline. The Howard Association complains of the unwise laxity of the ordinary course of police-court justice in Great Britain, which leads to offenders committing misdemeanors with the sole purpose of obtaining food and lodgings, and produces such instances as that of a woman who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for drunkenness for the 160th time in London, and another offender who was arraigned for the 400th time. In such cases the uniform routine of a fifteen or thirty days commitment is gone through with, the culprit entertained for that time at the public expense, and generally in a much better style of living than he could otherwise obtain, and then discharged to repeat the performance indefinitely. It is well known that the same method prevails on this side of the Atlantic, and that the magistrates' commitment mills grind the same grist over and over again. In graver cases, the report goes on to state, an almost equal amount of harm follows injudicious indulgence. Although the granting of the use of libraries, and musical instruments, and other diversions seems to have the best effect on the prisoner's behavior, and shortens his sentence where this is possible, it weakens the deterrent effect of the confinement, and the number of recommitments in such cases becomes startling. For this the Association urges a simple and apparently effective remedy—the increasing of confinement and lessening of comforts with each suc-

cessive commitment. Once let these habitual transgressors understand that their privileges decrease and their discomforts increase in a steady ratio with their persistence in wrongdoing, and it is extremely probable that the outer limit of profitable law-breaking would soon be reached.

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THE recent accident on the cable road at Fortieth and Market streets, by which three or four cars were demolished and several persons injured, one probably fatally, discloses the inherent possibilities of mischief, which this style of railway construction possesses in a vivid and startling manner. It is not easy to set bounds to the damage which might be done by such a runaway car on a crowded track if the grip-arm held, instead of breaking almost immediately as it fortunately did in this instance. It would not be at all an impossible occurrence for all these conditions of harm to be present, and if they should we would have an accident sufficiently appalling to produce a marked effect on the future of cable lines in this city. The public already has been moved to do some thinking on this subject. The people have granted valuable franchises to the cable company; have submitted now for nearly eighteen months to having many of their principal streets made impassable; have had to endure innumerable vexatious delays and obstructions of traffic; and as yet have had nothing to show for all these sacrifices. The cable service is not yet any more effective or speedy than the horse cars, and the fare, in which a reduction was expected, remains at the same figure; and, according to the reported utterances of the company's officials, may be expected to stay there indefinitely. And if in addition we are to contemplate an occasional repetition of last Saturday's accident as one of the perennial possibilities of cable railroading, we should imagine that the voters of this city would find a way of expressing their opinion on the subject so that even the financiers of the cable company would be constrained to regard it as of importance.

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PROF. A. SOCIN, the distinguished Tübingen orientalist, in the October number of the *Expositor*, gives a critical and a by no means high estimate of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund. He contends that the workers are not familiar with the problems of Old Testament criticism, that in many cases they have worked on the lines of old and abandoned theories, that in proper names, etymologies, and botanical and other descriptions they have committed numerous errors; and though he acknowledges that they have procured much new material, he thinks it greatly in need of revision. Socin is the author of the *Palestine Baedeker*, which is still the most reliable work on the subject.

AUTUMN ART IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 13.

THERE is not very much going on just now in the art world of London. The principal exhibitions of the year came to an end with the season. But still with the Autumn months enough people return to town to make it seem worth while to some of the art societies to open their galleries to the public. The Society of the Dudley Gallery has been one of the first to give an Autumn exhibition. It has hung its walls with one hundred and seventy-four sketches and studies in water-color and pastels by its members; but after a visit to the gallery one cannot but wonder if the public would not have been just as well, if not better off, without the show. There is, as a rule, pleasure in the mere thought of sketches and studies exhibited at this time of the year, after the long Summer months when the artist has been free to make them directly from Nature. He must have put into them, one thinks, at least a little of the freshness of the meadows or the woodland, the mountains or the seas where he has been at work; and since they are not supposed to be finished pictures, he cannot have destroyed this first freshness by after elaboration in the studio. But if it is with any hope of finding this out-of-door feeling the principal charm of the exhibition that the visitor goes to the Dudley Gallery, he cannot but be sadly disappointed.

The fault does not lie in the subjects selected, since the greater number of frames contain landscape sketches. There are studies made in the Roman Campagna, and in the Scotch Highlands, at the gates of Tangiers and by the banks of the Thames. The members of the society are traveled men apparently, but one feels that, with one or two exceptions, they would have done as well had they never left the fog-shrouded studios of London. It is natural to turn first to the work of the President, Mr. Arthur Severn. He has sent four sketches:—a remarkable, chromo-like "Sunset on Loch Lomond;" a view in Richmond Park, with sadly wooden deer staring from a dreary green waste; "Fancourt in Surrey," sketched from his window on a showery day, and "Fresh-water, Isle of Wight," a sheet of wishy-washy green water, with one sail in the distance. Mr. Severn's admirers may rave over the

simple chasteness of this study, but to any one who has seen Mr. Richards' sea sketches it seems merely washed-out, while the rock that rises to the right of the picture looks so much like mud that it reminds one of a certain artist, not unknown to Philadelphians, who always put real sand in the foreground of his sea-pieces, and made the rocks with palette scrapings, so that they literally did stand out. Mr. Severn, as if conscious of the shortcomings of this study, states in the catalogue—as if it were a merit—that it was sketched in sea-water. But, as his London critics say, "why he should have used sea-water in painting it (*i. e.*, Fresh-water), and why he should further have announced the fact in the catalogue, we are at a loss to imagine."

I have mentioned these sketches, bad as they are, merely because they are the work of the President, to whom one looks for the Society's art standard. But it is pleasant to pass from them, without touching upon other mediocre productions, to the few sketches which really possess artistic merit. In speaking of these Mr. R. Goff deserves special mention. He contributes several clever little studies, notably two made on the "High Street, Guildford." He is happy in his subject, for there are few more picturesque towns in England, and he is also fairly successful in his treatment, though he is occasionally careless, and here and there the houses are out of drawing. In one view you look up the street from the bridge on a gray day; in the other you look towards the hills beyond; the old town clock, which Alfred Parsons drew not long ago for Harper's, being the most conspicuous feature in the picture, while in the foreground a man drives a herd of pigs before him. Mr. Goff also has one or two London studies which are equally successful. He is the only member of the Society who knows how to treat the English atmosphere. His ability to do this is shown in his "Houses of Parliament," in which you look across the river and beyond the one red sail in its centre, to where the great gray shadowy pile rises from the water, all details lost in the evening mist; and again in "The Thames," in which he takes us down to the busy part of the city where tall warehouses line the river bank, and the water is crowded with barges, steamers and sailing vessels. In his "In the Val Bedretto, near Airolo," in which a little village with bell-tower stands on a mountain top with higher peaks behind it, Mr. Doune has given good cloud effects, but the sketch as a whole is too labored. Mr. Alfred East contributes a striking study of "Sunlight and Dew" with mist-covered white mountains in the background, and in the foreground water, with one boat casting upon it a deep reflection of wonderfully watery greenness and transparency. Mr. H. J. Johnstone's "By the River," a quiet little bit in which the setting sun shines through the branches of the far trees, deserves to be mentioned if only because it is so lovingly done—but unfortunately the artist's interest has not kept it from being stupid. The only remaining sketches that need be named are Mr. East's "Old Cottage at Pangbourne" which is rather good; Mr. Johnstone's "Spring Flowers," a study of a little ragged girl holding a great basket of fresh spring blossoms, not without charm; Mr. de Brauck's "Broken Weather" which just misses excellence; Mr. East's "Sunshine after a Shower;" Mr. Doune's "Monte Rosa;" and Mr. Wheeler's "Swedes."

At the Burlington Gallery on Old Bond street, Mr. Nathan is at present exhibiting the pictures of Mr. William Hughes, who is well known as a pupil of William Hunt. Mr. Hughes was one of the earliest contributors to the Grosvenor Gallery, and has almost always given to his pictures a decorative treatment, or at least has refrained from close imitation, in his latest work reminding one of such painters as Snyders, and Hauthorst. The present collection contains flower- and fruit-pieces admirable in composition and rich in color: Mr. Hughes, however, has not confined himself to what can strictly be called still-life. He has made good use of birds, which the Japanese have long since proved to be so peculiarly well adapted to decorative ends. In his "June's Favorite," for example, he has produced a wonderfully fine decorative effect with the gorgeous plumage of the peacock, his introduction of gold and silver as a medium, adding, beyond question, to the richness of the whole. This is the picture which was so much talked about when he exhibited it at the Grosvenor. But his "Beautiful in Death," the subject of which is a dead swan, and "The Haunt of the Kingfisher" have never been exhibited before. The exhibition is undoubtedly interesting, not only on account of the merit of the pictures, but because it enables one, as it were, to follow the entire career of the artist.

But more important than these two exhibitions is a third held in the Hanover Gallery, just off New Bond street, and which contains a number of pictures of famous, and otherwise, French artists. This exhibition is not only important, but welcome as a contrast to such shows as that of the Dudley Gallery Society. To most people the most interesting work exhibited is "The Postilion" by Meissonier, which contains greater merit than mere size, despite the card attached to it, which announces, as if it were its chief at-

traction, that this is the largest picture ever painted by the artist. Of course, like everything else he has done, it is in its way simply perfect. All one can do is to say what it represents. To criticise its technique would be but to repeat what has been written over and over again. The postilion, who most probably belongs to the early part of this century—though his enormous jack-boots might have been worn by La Fleur—is apparently taking his horses home after their day's work is done. For he is lighting his pipe as he rides, and he wears a contented expression as if the fact that the journey was over and that his fees had not been small had made him well satisfied with the world and himself. Even if you had not first looked at this picture and marveled at its perfect finish, you would be convinced that the artist was truly a wonderful old man by his portrait in water color of himself. In it you see him in a blue gown, sitting with his feet on a brilliant red cushion, looking for all the world like a prophet, or the seer that he is.

There are a couple of charcoal sketches by Millet, neither of which is very remarkable, though one, of two women working by lamplight, is fine in effect. The other shows a man driving a donkey. The only two Corots in the exhibition are unfortunately very poor, and are probably early work. Nor can much more be said for a little canvas signed Diaz, but one or two by Daubigny are very much better. However, on the whole, one cannot but wonder if Paris has not been scoured for the very refuse of these masters. Some Diaz-like paintings by Vernon are far finer than anything by Diaz himself. But still, in my estimation, the gem of the collection is a study of a pier with shipping, on a wet day, by Jean Béraud. It is full of life and movement, the pier being crowded with small figures, far beyond which one looks through tier after tier of ships. Alfred Stevens has a very strong effect of the light from a light-house shining over the waters after a storm—it might pass for an arrangement in blue by Whistler. Royherth shows a cavalier in a black velvet coat, and Munkacsy is credited with a fearful-looking female who has wandered into a very charmingly painted wood. The place of honor is given to a ballet girl by Berthier, in which the poise is wonderfully rendered. Though it is much better painted than any Englishman could do, there are a dozen Frenchmen in Paris who could have surpassed it. J. Le Blaut exhibits a *Vendéau*. And the very best known picture in the exhibition is Feytaud's "Return of the Fisher Maidens," the original of the etching with which Mr. Keppel has inundated America.

If this were an exhibition of English work, one would praise it highly as a proof of great advance in English art, but as an exhibition of French artists, it cannot be said to be very remarkable.

THE RECORD OF A DAY.

I SAID at morning, O my heart,
How easy to be true!

The path is clear, no foe is near,
And heaven in perfect view.

I said at noon, O weary heart,
That 'neath a murky sky
Thy way must take through slough and brake,
And no good angel nigh!

I said at night, O aching heart,
Sore, burdened, and bereft,
That still must grope!—nor dreamed a hope
Of morning light were left!

EDWIN R. CHAMPLIN.

Westerly, R. I.

REVIEWS.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Pp. 308. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
AN ORIGINAL BELLE. By Edward P. Roe. Pp. 533. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

DRIVEN BACK TO EDEN. By Edward P. Roe. Pp. 291. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE LAST MEETING. A Story. By Brander Matthews. Pp. 268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SOCIAL SILHOUETTES. (Being the Impressions of Mr. Mark Manhattan.) Edited by Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 368. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE Tennessee Alleghanies, with their bald peaks watching like sentinels above the passes, their high and solemn ridges dominating the valleys and ravines over which clouds and sunshine chase each other with alternate dazzling and solemn lights, the mysterious force and beauty which nature gathers in her wildest solitudes,—all these take the first place in the last novel of

Charles Egbert Craddock, and the human figures which cross the scene make but faint impression against that vast and lonely background. Thus, exquisitely suggestive as are the descriptions, and humorous as are many of the scenes, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" as a whole lacks dramatic force and truthfulness. The actual meaning of the story is not wholly brought out; the heart is not quickened nor the conscience grasped by the problems presented, and at the climax the characters, instead of mastering the situation, all alike thin away into insignificance, as if their impassioned speech and struggle had had no root in either heart or will. The "prophet" himself, "Pa'son Kelsey," a powerful and melancholy figure, a preacher with a strong hold upon the fears and superstitions which make up the conscience of his primitive people, is a character not fully realized to the reader's imagination. He is a man who in his inspired moments believes in the beneficent unfolding of a Divine mission and purpose in his life, and at other times, sick with doubt of himself, and beset by invisible enemies who mock, threaten and subdue his intellect and conscience, he declares himself to be a cheat and his words of comfort to his congregation a lie. After this prolonged struggle one feels that victory must be achieved, and it impoverishes the meaning, even of his final martyrdom, when he gives himself as a substitute for the victim of a cruel vengeance,—he vanishes silently, as if without hope and without gratification. Such an action discovers to us no high truth, no solution to the painful problem of his life. The chief interest of the book centres upon *Rick Tyler*, who, supposed to be accessory to a murder, is hunted by sheriffs and leads the life of a wild beast among the caverns and glens and tangled thickets of the mountain fastnesses. His betrayal, escape and the crowning incidents and failure of his life give opportunity for a group of fresh scenes and incidents in which raiders, "moonshiners," and all the rude population of the mountain play their part, wielding that racy and uncouth dialect in which the author finds a rare opportunity for the display of what is not only humorous and grotesque, but pathetic and lovely in human character. She possesses the fine gift of reclaiming men and women from the province of the dreary and the inane into a region of sympathy and interest, and in the disjointed talk she often makes the clashing of contrary thoughts in two minds—neither of which wield an effective instrument of expression in their words,—take the form of delicate and elusive wit. For instance, when *Amos James* is making love to *Dorinda*:

"I hev hoped ter marry ye, D'rindy, like I hev hoped fur salvation," he said abruptly.

He looked at her now, straight and earnestly, with his shaded black eyes. Her rebuking glance slanted beyond him from under her half-lifted lashes.

"I thought ye was a good church member," she said unexpectedly.

"I am, but that don't make me a liar, ez I knows on. I'd rather have ye a-singin' 'round' the house in Eskagua Cove, an' a-callin' the chickens, an' sech, 'n ter hear all the angels in heaven a-quirin' together."

"That ain't religion, Amos James," she said with cool disapproval.

"Wa'al," he rejoined with low-spirited obstinacy, "mebbe 't ain't."

Miss Murfree, (for that name comes now-a-day more trippingly to the tongue than the masculine pseudonym), has done better work than the "Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain," especially in "Down the Ravine," which is perfect in its way, and far more spontaneous in motion and continuous in interest than any reader can find the present work. But she is always a delightful artist, and in a wholly distinct and individual manner invariably opens up to us a new world full of beauty, where fresh forces move and new agencies find free play.

Very limited and wholly conventional are the books of Mr. Roe in comparison, and when we consider the enormous popularity of a writer in whose novels the critics can find neither nature nor art, we are led to ponder the reason which endears them to the great multitude of readers whose demand for them insures safety to the publishers in risking the first edition of twenty-five thousand copies. The secret of Mr. Roe's success lies, we take it, in the fact that although he does not rise above commonplace he has a clearly-defined moral intention. His characters are progressive, there is a putting off of the base things which lie behind, and a pressing forward to the higher life which lies before. Some influence, some incident, suddenly discovers to his chief actors an heroic quality in their natures, of whose existence they had not hitherto been aware. In "An Original Belle" the author shows the growth of true character in a girl who has hitherto drawn the admiration of men from mere vanity and self-display; she is suddenly brought face to face with the idea that her very servants judge her to be an ignoble flirt, and she sets to work not only to redeem herself, but to lead the men who loved her to a life of noble action and endeavor. The story is laid during the years of the civil war, and there the heroine in imposing a high ideal of duty upon her lovers has only to point to the army as the scene of

their labors. This opportunity is an inestimable advantage to both novelist and heroine, for in more peaceful times heroic energies do not invariably meet on the instant with suitable objects on which to expend their force. The "Original Belle" sends all the victims of her charms to the war, save one, who finds his convenient occasion in the "Draft Riots" in New York, where he displays qualities which redeem him to the heroine's mind, and shows that his nature and hers are in noble agreement.

Although "Driven Back to Eden" is a juvenile book, it possesses, to our thinking, much more interest, as well as intrinsic force and worth, than "An Original Belle." The name to begin with is felicitous. A father and mother living in a crowded part of a great city on a slender income, which enforces hard work and small economies, are confronted by the question of the probable fate of their children, whose only playground is the stairway of the apartment-house, or the street. All kinds of forbidden experiences, temptations and dangers assail the little ones, and threaten their innocence. Hence it comes to the father's mind that it would be better to flee from the city and its perils: in short go back to that paradise which nature still offers to those who seek her. The family remove to an old house in the country, and the restricted youthful energies find healthful play in country life, sports and industries. The children were framed equally for enjoyment and for good sensible work, and every moment of their life became a moment of growth. The volume is well illustrated, and will no doubt become a popular holiday juvenile book.

Mr. Brander Matthews is so good a critic that we find it impossible to take his novel, "The Last Meeting," seriously, and are rather inclined to accept it as the fanciful diversion of a clever and versatile writer who wishes to show up the faults of all schools of modern novelists. To begin with he offers one of those unsuggestive pictures of New York social life, which have of late figured on the pages of certain writers, in which the attention is usurped by dull and trivial people, whose only wit consists in their deviations from correct English, whom in real life we should avoid, and whom in a book we condemn for intruding upon and spoiling a solitude when we looked for ideal characters which should stimulate and cheer. From this arid and featureless presentment of fashionable life we are transported to a brilliant symposium, at which are gathered dramatists, poets, artists, and the like, whose conversation is of the wittiest and cleverest description, and shows that few things in heaven and earth are undreamt of in their philosophy. Delighting in sharp contrasts, however, and swift in transition, Mr. Matthews shifts his kaleidoscope, and dismissing realism and Bohemianism now shows us the methods of more sensational novelists. His hero suddenly disappears—it is not only a disappearance, but probably a murder worthy of the author of "Called Back," himself, and a new character is brought into prominence,—"The Man with the Black Heart," *Constantine Tollynides*, whom it might have seemed only the oriental imagination of Mr. Marion Crawford could have conjured up. Crimes without a name are invented, and the processes of a certain secret society called "The Brotherhood of the Sea" are unveiled to the reader in a wildly mysterious fashion. But all these fiendish agencies defeat themselves and recoil upon the "Man with a Black Heart," who dies and no longer hinders the absolute happiness of the hero and heroine. There is much that is fantastic in the book, and even the star which presides over the destinies of the hero offers some unaccountable phenomena, first appearing in the horizon on an October afternoon. In defiance of precedent, it continues to shine on, however, until towards midnight, or, to quote from the author, "High above the horizon, higher than when Fred looked up at it that afternoon as he went to see Winifred Marshall, there shone a brilliant star. As the poet spoke, the star blazed up for a second, and then slid suddenly downwards across the heavens and out of sight." This is a startling astronomical fact; a star shines by day, then at 10 o'clock at night first blazes up, then trails across the sky like a meteor, and vanishes.

Mr. Fawcett's "Social Silhouettes" are clearly conceived and sharply drawn portraits of a class of men and women who are certain to exist in all the great social centres of the world. There is plenty of point and cleverness in the way the author has hit off characteristics, besides insight and knowledge of human nature shown in the analysis of instincts and motives. Mr. Fawcett's novels may not be the novels we prefer, but he has often displayed considerable strength in the pictures he has given of certain typical people. This facility in character drawing shows to advantage in the present book, which is made up of studies of society leaders. Its motive is much the same as that of Taine's "Notes on Paris," which measures the follies of the French capital with no sparing hand. Mr. Fawcett is less cynical, less searching and less imaginative in his sketches. He has within his limits worked faithfully and honestly, has used the results of personal observation, and generalizes from carefully gathered particulars. He says some good things, but it is not easy to quote from the book, which is dif-

fuse rather than epigrammatic in style. Many of the titles of the papers, "The Lady Who Grows Old Ungracefully," "The Young Man Who Pushes His Own Way," and "The Lady With a Son-in-Law," etc., are telling in themselves, and contrive to sum up the leading idea in a single sentence.

MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN BRITAIN DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. St. Giles Lectures. By John Tulloch, D. D., LL. D., Senior Principal of the University of St. Andrews. Pp. 338. Price, \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

It is somewhat remarkable that this should be the first attempt to trace the historical development of theological thought in England during this century. The topic is one of great interest. Not since the days of the Reformation has there been so much life and movement in the theological world as since the close of the Napoleonic wars, and England competes with Germany and America for the distinction of being regarded as the especial field of movement. Yet Principal Tulloch's is the first attempt we know of to take a look at the whole English field in its relations and its contrasts. It is the first attempt to enable the general reader to "place" the men whose influence is felt in nearly every pulpit of this land. The author of these lectures has especial qualifications for the work. He is a Broad Church Presbyterian of the moderate type. He has not cast off the theology in which he was educated, but he has learned to make it more fruitful and human and practical by the study of men of other ways of thought. He is in one sense outside the main current of the theological movement; in another he is in it with his sympathy and interest. He has enough independence to judge it wisely, and not so much as to play the mere critic.

He begins from Coleridge, as the suggestive and unsystematic thinker who sowed the seeds of the new age. In his "Aids to Reflection," his "Church and State according to the Idea of Each," and his "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit," he finds the programme of a revolution. The Evangelical school was dominant in those days. They had made religion a thing apart and by itself. They had divorced it from literature, art, philosophy and politics, which they regarded as worldly. It was Coleridge's work to refute these vicious and mischievous antitheses, to insist that religion is not something superinduced upon humanity, but the crown and perfection of human life, and that its evidences are not found in long drawn arguments from the gospel miracles, but in the adaptation of its lessons and its mysteries to the wants of our nature. Dr. Tulloch protests very justly against the shallow estimate of Coleridge's work found in the recent biography by Mr. Traill.

Of Coleridge's immediate disciples, he selects Archdeacon Hare and John Sterling as the best types. Of Sterling he has a low opinion, regarding him as a man of no intellectual stability and not much force. Of Hare he writes with nearly as much depreciation and much less justice. In enumerating Hare's work in theology, he actually never names his chief book "The Mission of the Comforter," which competent judges have declared one of the theological masterpieces of our literature. Perhaps the drubbing Hare administered to Sir William Hamilton has made him less popular in Scotland than elsewhere.

Dr. Tulloch next takes up the group which has been called the Hard Church—Hawkins, Conybeare, Whateley, Arnold, Thirlwall, and the "noetics" of Oriol in the days before the Tractarian movement. Arnold belongs here only in a modified sense, for he differed generically from the rest of the group in being a man of more devout feeling and deeper insight than the theological Liberals around him. Dr. Tulloch sketches him with a loving hand, and, without discerning in him a great theologian except in his conception of the Church, he regards him as a grand influence for good in England.

In the third chapter he relates the story of the Oxford Tractarian movement, which has had more justice done to it than any other recent chapter in English Church history. Newman, Oakeley, Moseley, among its friends, and Froude and Pattison among its enemies, have told the story each in his own way, and Dr. Tulloch has little to say that is not known already. His estimates are novel, and that of Hurrell Froude we think unfair. There was more in the elder Froude than his Scotch critic perceives. He had an instinctive insight and foresight, which were withheld from his associates. He, for instance, was the only Tractarian who perceived the identity of the principle of the movement with that upheld by the Puritans against Hooker, Laud and the other Erastians of the century after the Reformation.

In the fourth chapter our author is on familiar ground. He traces the rise and progress of the Scottish school of theology, which grew up around the person of Thomas Erskine, the humble Scottish laird, who stirred the kirk and its ministry by his little books, and at whose feet sat Robert Story, McLeod Campbell,

Edward Irving, A. J. Scott, Frederick Maurice, Bishop Ewing, Alexander Vinet, and others both at home and on the continent. Nor was his influence unfelt in America; next to that of Coleridge it was the spring breeze which thawed the orthodox theology out of its rigidity. Prof. Porter, of Yale, wrote to him in 1866 that his "Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion" "has been in America a work highly esteemed and of potent theological influence. My father, who has been pastor of one flock for nearly sixty years, once said to me that that book had done more than any single book of his time to give character to the new phase of theology in New England which began about 1820." Dr. Tulloch's sympathies are with Mr. Erskine and his disciples; but he thinks the latter gave some provocation for the roughness with which they were handled by the Kirk. They did not ask toleration for their idiosyncrasies; they insisted that their improved theology was "the truth of God," and that it alone had a right to any standing in the Church. In this they differed from the school to which Drs. Tulloch, Service and others belong, who plead for a comprehensive policy in enforcing loyalty to the standard of the Church.

The next two chapters are on the more familiar themes of Carlyle and Mill as religious teachers. The two which conclude the book are on Maurice and Kingsley, and on Robertson of Brighton and Bishop Ewing. The account of Prof. Maurice we must pronounce the most signal failure of the book. It is true that Dr. Tulloch catches the broad outlines of Maurice's teachings, but there is something in his temper of mind so alien to that of Maurice that he runs constantly to cross purposes with him. He is critical; Maurice's weakness was an undue depreciation of criticism. He looks at all questions in a hard Scotch way, and declines to set an excessive value on anything. Maurice's strong point is appreciation. He is, with all his half loyalty to Scotch Calvinism, negative in mental temper; with negativeness Maurice has no patience. With the examples of Macdonald and of Macmillan it would be too much to say that no Scotchman ever understood Maurice; but it is surprising that neither McLeod Campbell, nor Erskine, nor Tulloch have done so. And so Dr. Tulloch uses Robertson as a foil to Maurice.

The work stops the survey with 1860. With that year new elements enter the field of history. The idea of evolution becomes dominant in all fields of thought, and challenges theology to vindicate itself. Liberalism takes a more pronounced stand in "Essays and Reviews," and in Bishop Colenso's applications of his arithmetical knowledge to the Pentateuch. A negative agnosticism becomes a widely spread tendency among men of science. But Dr. Tulloch looks to the future without fear.

ART.

THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, which opened on Thursday of this week, is held under more favorable auspices and promises to be more successful than any which have preceded it for a number of years. For the differences which had existed between the Academy directors and the artist fraternity have ceased to exist,—the grievances of which either side complained having been adjusted and put aside,—and we are treated to the remarkable spectacle of an Academy exhibition managed by a committee composed entirely of artists. This is a notable circumstance, and, as marking the spirit in which the former differences have been settled, it deserves emphasis. The directors have removed, by this plan, the last vestige of a grievance which it was possible for the artists to entertain, while the artists, by abandoning their separate exhibition and devoting their entire energies to the promotion of the interests of the Academy, have accomplished all that professional influence could to attract to its walls the best work of the studios of other cities, as well as Philadelphia,—for naturally, during the period of the differences, the sympathies of the profession at large were with the Society of Artists.

One thing is now needful for the success of the movement thus signalized, that has for its object the advancement of the interests of Art in Philadelphia, and this is such an intelligent interest on the part of the general public as shall be commensurate with, and shall worthily second, the efforts which such an exhibition as the present really means. The question which rises to the lips of every thoughtful man in the presence of such a collection as this does not relate so much to the artists, after all, as to the public which they serve. For whom is all this done? The art of any given period indicates the measure, not so much of the individual men who produced it as of those for whom they worked. For the amount of ability that exists in men is undoubtedly just about the same at all times, and the causes which produce the different degrees of activity which characterized different periods and peoples must be sought in the conditions under

which the artist has worked. It will not be denied that these conditions are matters chiefly of patronage. The quality of the supply is determined by the nature of the demand: it cannot be otherwise, and talk about the supply creating its own demand, in art, as in anything else, is mostly nonsense.

Anyone who keeps the run of the exhibitions, and notes the number of really first-rate works which go from city to city every year, begging recognition, until they rest at last in the store-room of those who produced them,—any one who does this, and remember at the same time how vast among us is the accumulation of works whose only merit consists in their having been produced "abroad,"—an accumulation which has attained such proportions as to make the American picture-buyer a by-word in European studios,—knows what a mockery it is to say that it is the artist who moulds the public and creates the patronage by which he lives.

No, the main question is not what have the artists done; but how much do we care for what they have done; how deeply do the love of art and the refining influences for which it stands take hold on this our life? Most of us would resent the suggestion that we did not care for pictures; many of us already possess what we fondly regard as the beginning of a "collection;" yet how many know a good picture when they see it, and have courage enough to buy it without regard to the name with which it is signed? How many of us will come away from this exhibition with anything like a just appreciation of the efforts which it represents in the aggregate, or with that sense of personal obligation to those who have produced the things which have touched us, which characterizes the true connoisseur? Nay, for that matter, how many of us will visit the exhibition at all, unless it be to sit on the stairs and listen to the band on Thursday afternoons.

Let us hope that most of us will, and that those who have labored with so much zeal to make the exhibition interesting may not be made to feel that they have served a thankless master, and have appealed to minds from which there has been no response.

These reflections, if you please, are for the vestibule, or the stairways. What strikes the observer in the galleries is the fact that not only is the general impression extremely good—very little fault to be found with the hanging you know—and not only is the general average of merit rather high than otherwise, but that nearly all of our own painters here at home are seen at their very best.

Mr. Lambdin, for instance, never did better than in this small picture with two figures, full of the softness of summer twilight and the tender glow of the new moon, or the study portrait of a gentleman, further on. Nor Mr. Craig, than in this large strong landscape in the farther room, with its dark rich masses of foliage against a sky of wonderful brilliance. Nor Mr. Sword, in these rocks at Newport, nor Miss Cecilia Beaux, in the exquisite portrait of a woman and child which hangs close by.

Mr. Alexander Harrison is sure to come in for a fair share of the visitor's attention, as he has done at every recent exhibition. This huge canvas stops you at the very threshold, and demands a hearing before you tire yourself out with the other seven hundred and odd pictures. The painting, as painting, is very masterly, more masterly I think than anything Mr. Harrison has ever shown here before, but he is not quite at his best in it, after all. The skill with which the infinitely subtle gradations of color are managed in the waste of stretching sand would excuse indulgence in a good deal of canvas, but really there ought to be a limit somewhere. Mr. Harrison has imposed none at all in this acre of picture.

Mr. Bruce Crane never appeared to better advantage than in the fine autumn landscape in the western gallery, perhaps the best landscape in the collection, and Mr. Hovenden has seldom shown finer qualities than those which characterize his "And the Harbor Bar is Moaning," which hangs nearly opposite. Simple and solid in its masterly technique, deep and true in the passion which it embodies, there is no better work here than this. The sitting figure in the foreground is not up to the rest; the dependence on the model is a little too apparent; the passion of the picture hardly extends to her; but the standing figure, with its unconventional vigor, and the one crouched in the dark beyond,—there could hardly be anything better than these.

And there is beautiful work by Charles Sprague Pearce, and two bright performances by Bridgman; strong, healthy painting, which marks a decided improvement over any of their former work by Harry Poore, and James P. Kelly, and Leon Delachaux, and some capital cattle by Mrs. Hovenden and by C. L. Pierce; work characteristically brilliant by Kirkpatrick, and Lippincott, and Blashfield; and some very artistic things, marking perhaps the extreme of cleverness, by Walter Shirlaw, and J. McClure Hamilton.

It is impossible at this writing, and before the catalogue is printed, to do more than call attention to the conspicuous merit which distinguishes the contributions of several, to me quite new

men, notably that of Mr. M. A. Wolff, whose "How it all Happened" is perhaps the best piece of story-telling here; and those by Mr. Wm. Bailey Faxon, and Mr. G. R. Barse. Of the vigorous work of Mr. H. T. Cariss, Mr. Burr H. Nichols, and Mr. Clifford P. Grayson; the water colors and pastels, especially those of Miss Cassatt and Mr. Robert Arthur; of the very beautiful etchings of Mr. Peter Moran, Miss Blanche Dillaye, Miss Edith L. Pierce, and others; as well as of the designs for illustrations by Mr. F. B. Schell, and other work in the black and white room, a department unusually strong this year—the original drawings for Vedder's superb illustrations of the "Rubáiyát" occupying one entire wall,—I hope to speak in a later article.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

GROTE, of Berlin, has commenced the publication of a handsomely illustrated work on the History of German Art. The first volume will be devoted to the History of German Sculpture, and will be edited by Dr. W. Bode, Director of the Section of Christian Sculpture in the Royal Museum of Berlin.

Boston is to have a new building for the Normal Art School, costing \$85,000, and favorably located on the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets. It is to be three stories in height, of brick, with trimmings of stone, the style of architecture being the Byzantine Romanesque. In the centre of the Newbury street front is the principal entrance, through an arched porch, leading directly into the centre of the building and opening into a large lobby or gallery, to the right and left of which stairs rise to the stories above. This lobby or gallery is flooded with light from windows in the rear, and is proposed to be adorned, as the future may provide, with sculpture and painting, thus indicating at once to the visitor the nature of the work to which the building is devoted. From Exeter street a second entrance opens upon a corridor which runs through the building parallel with Newbury street, traversing in its way the lobby above named. In the interior design, the greatest care has been given to the important matter of high light and plenty of it, especially upon the northern and eastern sides, where the working rooms are all located.

The excavation for the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, was finished last week, and the foundation will be laid at once. The statue will stand in the centre of the mall directly in front of Hotel Vendome. There is no certainty, however, of its being erected this fall, but the committee hope that it will be.

A story is in circulation that the sculptor Simmons, who has the commission for the statue of Longfellow, to be erected in Portland, Me., intends making it an equestrian figure. The idea of putting the venerable poet on horseback, with his arm outstretched and his head cast to the right, in the military fashion, is too painfully absurd to be entertained for a moment, and yet more violent absurdities than that have been set up in bronze and marble before now. What has been may be again, and there is no harm in protesting against a design so unfortunately inspired by folly while there is yet time.

Karl Gerhardt, who made the plaster cast of General Grant's features after his death, attended a meeting of the Grant Monument Committee in Chicago, and was asked to make designs for a monument. He said that his design could not be built for \$50,000. General Grant's death mask, he says, is in a vault in New York, and that although he has been offered \$10,000 he will not sell it, but intends keeping it to be handed down from generation to generation as Washington's death mask has been.

It is reported that the Garfield statue in the State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio, is undergoing alteration and amendment. It has been complained that the clothing of this figure looks as though it had been bought from a ready made stock of slop-shop goods, and the present endeavor is to give them a more creditable appearance. The trouble undoubtedly lies deeper than the outside garments, and no amount of tinkering is likely to help it much. The worthy gentlemen who subscribed the money and assigned the commission, in all probability did not know enough to put their work in the hands of a sculptor, and, as a consequence, they have got a figure that is not satisfactory even to their uneducated eyes, and never can be made satisfactory.

Sir John Everett Millais's principal contribution to the late Royal Academy Exhibition, "Little Nell and her Grandfather," has been brought to New York by Mr. A. C. Kingsland, son of ex-Mayor Kingsland of that city. Some surprise has been shown in London that buyers there permitted such an important work to be carried away from the exhibition and out of the country, but the fact seems to be that Mr. Kingsland bought the work unfinished in the studio. It is understood that the cost, including the 30 per cent. duty, is about \$15,000.

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The settlement of the estate of the artist Makart, protracted for a year by the auction sales of his works and belongings, has finally been completed, and his children will be comfortably provided for. The property, after payment of all taxes and assessments, amounts to about \$80,000. It will be held in trust and managed by the court.

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PROF. W. A. ROGERS, of the Harvard College Observatory, states that the manifestation of the Flood Rock explosion, as observed by him at Cambridge, consisted of a series of intermittent shocks, occurring at intervals of fifteen or twenty seconds. These gradually increased in intensity until the fourth one, when they began to get fainter, and in two and one-half minutes from the first shock the disturbances were no longer noticeable. Unfortunately, just after the first shock was observed, an ice-wagon passing at distance of some 1000 feet produced a perceptible tremor which somewhat confused the observations on the effects of the explosion; but from an observation made by Prof. Rogers the day following on the effects of the ice-wagon passing alone, he believes that it had but an insignificant part in producing the disturbances observed by means of the seismoscope at the time of the explosion.

According to *Nature* the National Fish Culture Association of Great Britain has made arrangements to import carp from Germany in the hope of acclimating them.

A gratifying success is reported as the result of the experiment made some two years ago by the U. S. Fish Commission, of introducing salmon in Clendon Brook, near Glen Falls, New York. Some 40,000 fry of salmon were deposited in this stream in 1883, and numerous placards warning all persons against angling therein were posted up, while at the same time the brook was placed under police surveillance. The result is declared to be entirely successful, the young fishes being now plenty throughout the whole course of the stream, while a later deposit of 60,000 seems also to be flourishing. The two-year-old fishes are now some six inches in length, and it is believed will shortly descend to the sea, to return as adults to the fresh water to deposit their spawn. If these should, as is hoped and anticipated, breed freely in these waters, it will be a notable instance of the extension of the ordinary range of a species some three degrees southward. The success which seems to have been attained here is the more encouraging as the Fish Commission have made several failures in their previous attempts at artificial salmon-raising, and this fish had come to be considered as an unfavorable subject for experiments in propagation.

A writer in the *American Naturalist* declares that halibut is a Scandinavian word, and means "a deep sea fish" or "deep sea flounder."

The October number of *Mind* contains an account of a series of very careful experiments on Motor Sensations of the Skin, by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, and Dr. H. H. Donaldson, of Johns Hopkins University.

Prof. Marsh, of New Haven, in a recent address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, insisted on the importance of the size of the brain as a leading factor in determining the extinction or survival of types. Prof. Marsh has given many years to the study of the relative sizes of the brains of tertiary mammals, and has found that the progenitors of the species which have descended to our epoch were marked by a more than average size of brain, while conversely the types which met with early extinction were those of relatively small brain development. He finds a uniform increase of size of brain in mammals, particularly in the cerebral hemisphere, from the earlier tertiary periods to the present time, and generally accompanied by an increased complexity of its convolutions. He thinks the same law will be found to hold good for birds and reptiles, though these have come less under his own observation.

Ferrièr de Lacouperie in the *Academy* attempts to show some relations between Babylonism and old Chinese measures.

The curriculum of the University of Michigan has been altered and enlarged in order to provide a specific course of study for students who wish to devote their time largely to biological work, either as a preparation for the study of medicine or with a view to teaching or engaging in biological research. Zoölogy, botany, and

physiology are the most prominent subjects of the course, but full opportunity is given for extended work in physics, chemistry, paleontology, and other sciences.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires, so often heard, is generally considered to be caused by the wind. Mr. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied that the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool, and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is not produced by electricity; for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times when the wire was evidently charged there was no sound. The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. Mr. McBride considers the question a subject of investigation which may lead to important discoveries.

Thomas Davidson, F. R. S., F. G. S., the noted paleontologist, whose death is noted in a London telegram, was born in Edinburgh, May 17th, 1817. He was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favored pupil of Paul Delaroché. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and paleontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical distribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda," composed of three large quarto volumes, illustrated with 171 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He also published fifty scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 he was presented with a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society, and in 1881 he received a presentation from the Paleontological Society. He was one of the most distinguished members of the British Association, and was in the membership of numerous academies and other learned bodies. In 1882 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A NARRATIVE OF MILITARY SCIENCE. By General William B. Hazen. Pp. 450. \$— Boston: Ticknor & Company. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- POETS OF AMERICA. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Pp. 516. \$2.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- LOUIS AGASSIZ: HIS LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. In Two Volumes. Pp. 794. \$4.00 Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. By Richard Grant White. Pp. 383. \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- KANSAS: THE PRELUDE TO THE WAR FOR THE UNION. By Leverett W. Spring. ("American Commonwealths.") Pp. 334. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- TELL YOUR WIFE. [Prose Fiction.] Pp. 248. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- OUR YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By William Shepard. 8vo. Pp. 478. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- AURORA. A Novel. By Mary Agnes Tincker. 12mo. Pp. 315. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- ON BOTH SIDES. A Novel. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. 12mo. Pp. 478. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN; OR, TWO YEARS AFTER. A Novel. By Wm. A. Hammond. Pp. 503. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Admiral Porter. 8vo. Pp. 357. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- TEXT-BOOK OF NURSING. By Clara S. Weeks. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- BABYLON. A Novel. By Grant Allen. Pp. 361. 12mo. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- THE HUNTER'S HANDBOOK. 16mo. Pp. 147. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: F. B. Clegg.)
- STEM TO STERN. By OLIVER OPTIC. 12mo. Pp. 324. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: F. B. Clegg.)
- HYPERÆSTHESIA. A Novel. By Mary Cruger. Pp. 399. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- IMMORTALITY INHERENT IN NATURE. A Poem. By Warren Sumner Barlow. 12mo. Pp. 40. \$0.60. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- HEADS AND FACES, AND HOW TO STUDY THEM. By Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton. 8vo. Pp. 184. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 8vo. Pp. 300. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By C. F. Holder. 8vo. Pp. 240. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

ROSES OF SHADOW. A Novel. By T. R. Sullivan. 8vo. Pp. 270. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE INCA PRINCESS. An Historical Romance. By M. B. M. Toland. 4to. Pp. 96. \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES PAYN is engaged upon a translation of the "Decameron" which is to be printed for the Villou Society.—Mr. Browning will contribute a poem to "Why I am a Liberal," the new work which Cassell & Co. are about to publish.—William Maginn's "Miscellanies," as edited by R. W. Montagu, are announced by Sampson Low.—Richard Blackmore has written a serial for *Harper's* called "Springhaven;" it is devoted to rural England.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has written a White Mountain serial romance for *Wide Awake* entitled, "A Girl and a Jewel."—Jacksonville, Ill., boasts an Emerson Society whose fourth season has just opened.—A German translation of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" by Carl Knortz, of New York, and T. W. Ralston, is about to appear in Zurich.—The posthumous works of Hugh Conway are about to be published, by arrangement with his widow, by Henry Holt & Co.

It is a mistake in the writers of memoirs, says the *London Standard*, to permit any great length of time to elapse before printing their journals or autobiographies. There is, of course, a possibility that for a moment they will hurt the feelings of some one. But the chances are in favor of the person attacked being alive to defend himself, or of the circumstances mentioned being so recent that scores of people are able to put the writer straight. This was shown in the case of the Brougham, Albemarle, Wilberforce, Mozley, Carlyle, Trollope, Malmesbury, and Pattison "Memoirs." When the Talleyrand Autobiography is the property of mankind, the actors on the stage which he directed will all be dead. Their feelings will thus be spared. But the inaccuracies, the injustice, the venom, or the absolute falsehood of this Mephistopheles of politics will survive.

"A Woman's Work," memorials of Eliza Fletcher, by Rev. C. A. Salmond, of Glasgow, will be published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.—The latest American additions to the Tauchnitz series are Mr. Crawford's "Zoroaster," Mr. James's "Little Tour in France," Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," Miss Fletcher's "Andromeda," and Mr. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."

—Mr. J. Scott Kelfie's "Report on Geographical Education" is the latest of several efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society to promote the study of geography in Great Britain. It is an elaborate account of the position which instruction in that branch occupies in the school and university courses of Great Britain and the principal countries of Europe.

Mr. W. S. Kennedy contributes to *The Critic's* "Authors at Home" series, a very interesting sketch of Edward Everett Hale.—The J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly completed a work on India, by Joseph Moore, Jr., called "The Queen's Empire."—"Salambo," the masterpiece of Flaubert, the founder of the naturalistic school of literature, has been translated into English by M. F. Sheldon.—Rev. Dr. Stockbridge is preparing with notes, a catalogue of "The Harris Collection of American Poetry," the gift to Brown University of the late Senator Anthony.—Mr. Eugene Schuyler intends to print the lectures he is now delivering at Cornell University on "American Diplomacy and the Furture of Commerce."

The new volume of "Thackeray Papers, Miscellaneous Essays, Sketches and Reviews," contains many notices of picture exhibitions.—Richard Doyle's "Journal of 1840," reproduced in *fac-simile*, will shortly be brought out.

The *London Publisher's Circular* says: "The publishing prospects in America appear to be of a most promising nature. Some of the holiday books in preparation surpass in elegance and price any heretofore offered, and in the department of general literature there seems to be no falling off from last year. This indicates a marked improvement in business."

The next volume to be published of Dr. Schaff's Church History covers the Reformation years, 1517-1648. This is Vol. VI., Vol. V. being temporarily skipped. It is stated that Mommsen resorted to a similar expedient while publishing his "History of Rome."—The correspondence of the late Abraham Hayward, Q. C., is to be published, including a memoir of his life by Henry E. Carlisle.

The *American Bookseller* suggests the idea of perfuming books. It says: "Why may not some of our books be perfumed—especially a dainty Summer edition for seaside and mountain top? Paper very readily absorbs and very persistently retains a perfume. Just fancy opening a novel from Cable's, Howells's, or James's pen, printed on delicately-tinted paper, in old-gold binding, and then detecting just a soupçon of some rich perfume as you turn over leaf after leaf. It would be a genuine 'novelty,' and ladies would read who never read before."

What is supposed to be the smallest book in the world has recently been discovered in the University Library in Bologna. It is an edition of "Seneca," printed about the year 1650. It is even smaller than the "Officium" of Giunti, hitherto considered the smallest production of the printing press.

According to the *Athenæum*, Mr. Robert Browning will contribute a poem to a new work about to be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. entitled, "Why I am a Liberal."—The same journal is authority for the statement that a new quarterly review, specially devoted to Asiatic questions, will appear January 1, 1886.

The *London Academy* states that Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pennell have lately returned from a journey of two thousand miles, on their Humber tandem, through France and Switzerland to North Italy, which they will describe

and illustrate for the *Century*. [A late letter to THE AMERICAN by Mrs. Pennell is written from London, and states that she and her husband will spend most of the Winter in that city.]

The death is announced of Mr. Edmond Boissier, a learned botanist and author of the *Flora Orientalis*.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka has in the press of Cassell & Co. an account of the Alaskan Exploring Expedition of 1883.—Mr. Anderson, for many years medical officer in the Japanese and British service, has written an important work on Japanese art.—Miss Jeannette L. Gilder devised and has edited a volume called, "Representative Poems of Living Poets," selected by the poets themselves. Mr. George P. Lathrop will furnish an introduction to the novel volume.—Not long ago some preparations were made for securing the production of a complete memoir of Lord Shaftesbury. Nothing practical was done, and the Earl at the time was in the best of health.

The history of Woman Suffrage has reached its completion to this date in the third volume just published by Charles Mann, Rochester, N. Y. This voluminous work is edited by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Gage. "This work," says Mrs. Stanton, "is not a mere collection of dates and documents, but contains interesting extracts from the debates of many distinguished men and women of our times, with sketches of their lives and characters, enlivened by interesting anecdotes and reminiscences, together with letters placing on record much that would be otherwise lost or forgotten."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. announce in their "Classics for Children," Plutarch's Lives, a translation of Hermann Lotze's "Outlines of Psychology," by Prof. Geo. T. Ladd; the Bacchantes of Euripides, by Beekwith; Thucydides, Book I., by Morris, and Book VI., by White. In the children's classics they announce "Swiss Family Robinson," in press, and Scott's "Talisman," as ready in December.

Among the newer German books are "Emil Du Bois Reymond, a criticism on His View of the World," by Theodor Weber; Isaiah's *Zukunft bild*, by Hermann Guthe; "Malthusianism in its Moral Aspect," by Hano Ferdy.

M. Blouet (Max O'Rell), is about to leave England on a two years' lecturing tour in this country.

In an article on "Recent American Archeology," the *London Athenæum* declares that the American Journal of Archaeology, published in Baltimore, is the best archeological journal in the English language.

Balzac has come into fashion again in Paris; and a small periodical, *La Balzac*, has appeared, each article being signed by some pseudonym from the novelist's works. The thirteen contributors promise mutually each year to visit Balzac's tomb on the anniversary of his death; and the object of their organ is to promote the erection of a statue in Balzac's native place, Tours.

The dictionary of the French Academy, upon which that august body expends its most serious energies, has been of slow growth—a matter of two centuries in fact. It first appeared in 1694 in two volumes folio. Frequent revisions have taken place, the earliest of which was begun in 1700 and published in 1718; the seventh and last is now in progress.

Every foreign admirer of Heine knows how expensive his works are. The copyright on these expires in January next, and doubtless many a German publisher has laid his plans to bring out a cheap edition by that date. Meantime Hoffman & Camp, of Hamburg, are shrewdly forestalling this movement by issuing a cheap "Library Edition" in twelve volumes.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

IT is now stated that Mr. Howells will not only place all his new writings, after the first of the year, at the disposal of the Harpers, but, beginning with the January number, he will contribute, monthly, to *Harper's Magazine*, an editorial department having a relation to literature corresponding to that which the "Editor's Easy Chair" has to society. The new department will probably be styled the "Editor's Study." It will be purely literary in its character, as large in scope, and as flexible, as the "Easy Chair." It will not be a review of books, but a discussion of literary topics suggested by the salient features of current literature in America and Europe.

Mr. James's "Princess Casamassima" will not be concluded in *The Atlantic* until next August; in the meantime Miss Murfree and Mr. W. H. Bishop will contribute serials to the magazine.

Canon Farrar will contribute an article to the November number of the *Brooklyn Magazine*, giving his views upon the question "Has America need of a Westminster Abbey?"

Mr. Howells calls his new novel "The Minister's Charge; or, The Labors of Lemuel Barker." Its publication will begin in a winter number of *The Century*. As already stated, some of the characters of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" will reappear in "The Minister's Charge," the scene of which is laid in Boston.

Bibliotheca Sacra for October contains a defence by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers against the attack made upon the Old Testament revision by Dr. A. C. Briggs. Dr. Chambers was one of the Revisers, and the author of a Companion to the Revision. In the same number Prof. Geo. H. Schodde begins a translation of the Book of Jubilees, from the Ethiopic.

The October *Presbyterian Review* contains another translation from the Ethiopic by Prof. Schodde. He here renders the rules of Pachomius, [*Regulae Pachomii* in Dillman's text], concerning monasteries, etc.

After an interval of almost a year the second number of the *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale*, a journal published under the direction of Oppert and Ledrain, has made its appearance. Renan writes on the Aramaean inscriptions of Teima; Oppert thinks that the language which Delitzsch calls Kossæan should be named Elamite. Of much interest are the plates and article by Wm. Joseph and Hartwig Derenbourg entitled, "Nouvelles études sur l'épigraphie du Yémen;" by Ledrain on some Palmyrene inscriptions, and a report by Pognon on some inscriptions found by him while consul at Beirut.

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PROF. W. A. ROGERS, of the Harvard College Observatory, states that the manifestation of the Flood Rock explosion, as observed by him at Cambridge, consisted of a series of intermittent shocks, occurring at intervals of fifteen or twenty seconds. These gradually increased in intensity until the fourth one, when they began to get fainter, and in two and one-half minutes from the first shock the disturbances were no longer noticeable. Unfortunately, just after the first shock was observed, an ice-wagon passing at distance of some 1000 feet produced a perceptible tremor which somewhat confused the observations on the effects of the explosion; but from an observation made by Prof. Rogers the day following on the effects of the ice-wagon passing alone, he believes that it had but an insignificant part in producing the disturbances observed by means of the seismoscope at the time of the explosion.

According to *Nature* the National Fish Culture Association of Great Britain has made arrangements to import carp from Germany in the hope of acclimating them.

A gratifying success is reported as the result of the experiment made some two years ago by the U. S. Fish Commission, of introducing salmon in Clendon Brook, near Glen Falls, New York. Some 40,000 fry of salmon were deposited in this stream in 1883, and numerous placards warning all persons against angling therein were posted up, while at the same time the brook was placed under police surveillance. The result is declared to be entirely successful, the young fishes being now plenty throughout the whole course of the stream, while a later deposit of 60,000 seems also to be flourishing. The two-year-old fishes are now some six inches in length, and it is believed will shortly descend to the sea, to return as adults to the fresh water to deposit their spawn. If these should, as is hoped and anticipated, breed freely in these waters, it will be a notable instance of the extension of the ordinary range of a species some three degrees southward. The success which seems to have been attained here is the more encouraging as the Fish Commission have made several failures in their previous attempts at artificial salmon-raising, and this fish had come to be considered as an unfavorable subject for experiments in propagation.

A writer in the *American Naturalist* declares that halibut is a Scandinavian word, and means "a deep sea fish" or "deep sea flounder."

The October number of *Mind* contains an account of a series of very careful experiments on Motor Sensations of the Skin, by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, and Dr. H. H. Donaldson, of Johns Hopkins University.

Prof. Marsh, of New Haven, in a recent address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, insisted on the importance of the size of the brain as a leading factor in determining the extinction or survival of types. Prof. Marsh has given many years to the study of the relative sizes of the brains of tertiary mammals, and has found that the progenitors of the species which have descended to our epoch were marked by a more than average size of brain, while conversely the types which met with early extinction were those of relatively small brain development. He finds a uniform increase of size of brain in mammals, particularly in the cerebral hemisphere, from the earlier tertiary periods to the present time, and generally accompanied by an increased complexity of its convolutions. He thinks the same law will be found to hold good for birds and reptiles, though these have come less under his own observation.

Ferrièr de Lacouperie in the *Academy* attempts to show some relations between Babylonism and old Chinese measures.

The curriculum of the University of Michigan has been altered and enlarged in order to provide a specific course of study for students who wish to devote their time largely to biological work, either as a preparation for the study of medicine or with a view to teaching or engaging in biological research. Zoölogy, botany, and

physiology are the most prominent subjects of the course, but full opportunity is given for extended work in physics, chemistry, paleontology, and other sciences.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires, so often heard, is generally considered to be caused by the wind. Mr. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied that the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool, and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is not produced by electricity; for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times when the wire was evidently charged there was no sound. The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. Mr. McBride considers the question a subject of investigation which may lead to important discoveries.

Thomas Davidson, F. R. S., F. G. S., the noted paleontologist, whose death is noted in a London telegram, was born in Edinburgh, May 17th, 1817. He was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favored pupil of Paul Delaroché. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and paleontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical distribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda," composed of three large quarto volumes, illustrated with 171 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He also published fifty scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 he was presented with a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society, and in 1881 he received a presentation from the Paleontological Society. He was one of the most distinguished members of the British Association, and was in the membership of numerous academies and other learned bodies. In 1882 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A NARRATIVE OF MILITARY SCIENCE. By General William B. Hazen. Pp. 450. \$—, Boston: Ticknor & Company. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- POETS OF AMERICA. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Pp. 516. \$2.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- LOUIS AGASSIZ: HIS LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. In Two Volumes. Pp. 794. \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. By Richard Grant White. Pp. 383. \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- KANSAS: THE PRELUDE TO THE WAR FOR THE UNION. By Leverett W. Spring. ("American Commonwealths.") Pp. 334. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- TELL YOUR WIFE. [Prose Fiction.] Pp. 248. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- OUR YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By William Shepard. Svo. Pp. 478. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- AURORA. A Novel. By Mary Agnes Tincker. 12mo. Pp. 315. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- ON BOTH SIDES. A Novel. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. 12mo. Pp. 478. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN; OR, TWO YEARS AFTER. A Novel. By Wm. A. Hammond. Pp. 503. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Admiral Porter. Svo. Pp. 357. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- TEXT-BOOK OF NURSING. By Clara S. Weeks. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- BABYLON. A Novel. By Grant Allen. Pp. 361. 12mo. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- THE HUNTER'S HANDBOOK. 16mo. Pp. 147. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: F. B. Clegg.)
- STEM TO STEER. By OLIVER OPTIC. 12mo. Pp. 324. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: F. B. Clegg.)
- HYPERÆSTHESIA. A Novel. By Mary Cruger. Pp. 399. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- IMMORTALITY INHERENT IN NATURE. A Poem. By Warren Sumner Barlow. 12mo. Pp. 40. \$0.60. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- HEADS AND FACES, AND HOW TO STUDY THEM. By Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton. Svo. Pp. 184. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 8vo. Pp. 300. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By C. F. Holder. 8vo. Pp. 240. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

ROSES OF SHADOW. A Novel. By T. R. Sullivan. 8vo. Pp. 270. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE INCA PRINCESS. An Historical Romance. By M. B. M. Toland. 4to. Pp. 96. \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES PAYN is engaged upon a translation of the "Decameron" which is to be printed for the Villou Society. Mr. Browning will contribute a poem to "Why I am a Liberal," the new work which Cassell & Co. are about to publish. William Maginn's "Miscellanies," as edited by R. W. Montagu, are announced by Sampson Low. Richard Blackmore has written a serial for *Harper's* called "Springhaven;" it is devoted to rural England.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has written a White Mountain serial romance for *Wide Awake* entitled, "A Girl and a Jewel." Jacksonville, Ill., boasts an Emerson Society whose fourth season has just opened. A German translation of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" by Carl Knortz, of New York, and T. W. Ralleston, is about to appear in Zurich. The posthumous works of Hugh Conway are about to be published, by arrangement with his widow, by Henry Holt & Co.

It is a mistake in the writers of memoirs, says the *London Standard*, to permit any great length of time to elapse before printing their journals or autobiographies. There is, of course, a possibility that for a moment they will hurt the feelings of some one. But the chances are in favor of the person attacked being alive to defend himself, or of the circumstances mentioned being so recent that scores of people are able to put the writer straight. This was shown in the case of the Brougham, Albemarle, Wilberforce, Mozley, Carlyle, Trollope, Malmesbury, and Pattison "Memoirs." When the Talleyrand Autobiography is the property of mankind, the actors on the stage which he directed will all be dead. Their feelings will thus be spared. But the inaccuracies, the injustice, the venom, or the absolute falsehood of this Mephistopheles of politics will survive.

"A Woman's Work," memoirs of Eliza Fletcher, by Rev. C. A. Salmond, of Glasgow, will be published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. The latest American additions to the Tauchnitz series are Mr. Crawford's "Zoroaster," Mr. James's "Little Tour in France," Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," Miss Fletcher's "Andromeda," and Mr. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham." Mr. J. Scott Kelfie's "Report on Geographical Education" is the latest of several efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society to promote the study of geography in Great Britain. It is an elaborate account of the position which instruction in that branch occupies in the school and university courses of Great Britain and the principal countries of Europe.

Mr. W. S. Kennedy contributes to *The Critic's* "Authors at Home" series, a very interesting sketch of Edward Everett Hale. The J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly completed a work on India, by Joseph Moore, Jr., called "The Queen's Empire." "Salambo," the masterpiece of Flaubert, the founder of the naturalistic school of literature, has been translated into English by M. F. Sheldon. Rev. Dr. Stockbridge is preparing with notes, a catalogue of "The Harris Collection of American Poetry," the gift to Brown University of the late Senator Anthony. Mr. Eugene Schuyler intends to print the lectures he is now delivering at Cornell University on "American Diplomacy and the Furture of Commerce."

The new volume of "Thackeray Papers, Miscellaneous Essays, Sketches and Reviews," contains many notices of picture exhibitions. Richard Doyle's "Journal of 1840," reproduced in fac-simile, will shortly be brought out.

The *London Publisher's Circular* says: "The publishing prospects in America appear to be of a most promising nature. Some of the holiday books in preparation surpass in elegance and price any heretofore offered, and in the department of general literature there seems to be no falling off from last year. This indicates a marked improvement in business."

The next volume to be published of Dr. Schaff's Church History covers the Reformation years, 1517-1648. This is Vol. VI., Vol. V. being temporarily skipped. It is stated that Mommsen resorted to a similar expedient while publishing his "History of Rome." The correspondence of the late Abraham Hayward, Q. C., is to be published, including a memoir of his life by Henry E. Carlisle.

The *American Bookseller* suggests the idea of perfuming books. It says: "Why may not some of our books be perfumed—especially a dainty Summer edition for seaside and mountain top? Paper very readily absorbs and very persistently retains a perfume. Just fancy opening a novel from Cable's, Howells's, or James's pen, printed on delicately-tinted paper, in old-gold binding, and then detecting just a soupçon of some rich perfume as you turn over leaf after leaf. It would be a genuine 'novelty,' and ladies would read who never read before."

What is supposed to be the smallest book in the world has recently been discovered in the University Library in Bologna. It is an edition of "Seneca," printed about the year 1650. It is even smaller than the "Officium" of Giunti, hitherto considered the smallest production of the printing press.

According to the *Athenæum*, Mr. Robert Browning will contribute a poem to a new work about to be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. entitled, "Why I am a Liberal." The same journal is authority for the statement that a new quarterly review, specially devoted to Asiatic questions, will appear January 1, 1886.

The *London Academy* states that Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pennell have lately returned from a journey of two thousand miles, on their Humber tandem, through France and Switzerland to North Italy, which they will describe

and illustrate for the *Century*. [A late letter to THE AMERICAN by Mrs. Pennell is written from London, and states that she and her husband will spend most of the Winter in that city.]

The death is announced of Mr. Edmond Boissier, a learned botanist and author of the *Flora Orientalis*.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka has in the press of Cassell & Co. an account of the Alaskan Exploring Expedition of 1883. Mr. Anderson, for many years medical officer in the Japanese and British service, has written an important work on Japanese art. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder devised and has edited a volume called, "Representative Poems of Living Poets," selected by the poets themselves. Mr. George P. Lathrop will furnish an introduction to the novel volume. Not long ago some preparations were made for securing the production of a complete memoir of Lord Shaftesbury. Nothing practical was done, and the Earl at the time was in the best of health.

The history of Woman Suffrage has reached its completion to this date in the third volume just published by Charles Mann, Rochester, N. Y. This voluminous work is edited by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Gage. "This work," says Mrs. Stanton, "is not a mere collection of dates and documents, but contains interesting extracts from the debates of many distinguished men and women of our times, with sketches of their lives and characters, enlivened by interesting anecdotes and reminiscences, together with letters placing on record much that would be otherwise lost or forgotten."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. announce in their "Classics for Children," Plutarch's Lives, a translation of Hermann Lotze's "Outlines of Psychology," by Prof. Geo. T. Ladd; the Bacchantes of Euripides, by Beckwith; Thucydides, Book I., by Morris, and Book VI., by White. In the children's classics they announce "Swiss Family Robinson," in press, and Scott's "Talisman," as ready in December.

Among the newer German books are "Emil Du Bois Reymond, a criticism on His View of the World," by Theodor Weber; Isak's *Zukunft bild*, by Hermann Guthe; "Majthusianism in its Moral Aspect," by Hano Ferdy.

M. Blouet (Max O'Rell), is about to leave England on a two years' lecturing tour in this country.

In an article on "Recent American Archaeology," the *London Athenæum* declares that the American Journal of Archaeology, published in Baltimore, is the best archaeological journal in the English language.

Balzac has come into fashion again in Paris; and a small periodical, *La Balzac*, has appeared, each article being signed by some pseudonym from the novelist's works. The thirteen contributors promise mutually each year to visit Balzac's tomb on the anniversary of his death; and the object of their organ is to promote the erection of a statue in Balzac's native place, Tours.

The dictionary of the French Academy, upon which that august body expends its most serious energies, has been of slow growth—a matter of two centuries in fact. It first appeared in 1694 in two volumes folio. Frequent revisions have taken place, the earliest of which was begun in 1700 and published in 1718; the seventh and last is now in progress.

Every foreign admirer of Heine knows how expensive his works are. The copyright on these expires in January next, and doubtless many a German publisher has laid his plans to bring out a cheap edition by that date. Meantime Hoffman & Camp, of Hamburg, are shrewdly forestalling this movement by issuing a cheap "Library Edition" in twelve volumes.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

IT is now stated that Mr. Howells will not only place all his new writings, after the first of the year, at the disposal of the Harpers, but, beginning with the January number, he will contribute, monthly, to *Harper's Magazine*, an editorial department having a relation to literature corresponding to that which the "Editor's Easy Chair" has to society. The new department will probably be styled the "Editor's Study." It will be purely literary in its character, as large in scope, and as flexible, as the "Easy Chair." It will not be a review of books, but a discussion of literary topics suggested by the salient features of current literature in America and Europe.

Mr. James's "Princess Casamassima" will not be concluded in *The Atlantic* until next August; in the meantime Miss Murfree and Mr. W. H. Bishop will contribute serials to the magazine.

Canon Farrar will contribute an article to the November number of the *Brooklyn Magazine*, giving his views upon the question "Has America need of a Westminster Abbey?"

Mr. Howells calls his new novel "The Minister's Charge; or, The Labors of Lemuel Barker." Its publication will begin in a winter number of *The Century*. As already stated, some of the characters of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" will reappear in "The Minister's Charge," the scene of which is laid in Boston.

Bibliotheca Sacra for October contains a defence by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers against the attack made upon the Old Testament revision by Dr. A. C. Briggs. Dr. Chambers was one of the Revisers, and the author of a Companion to the Revision. In the same number Prof. Geo. H. Schodde begins a translation of the Book of Jubilees, from the Ethiopic.

The October *Presbyterian Review* contains another translation from the Ethiopic by Prof. Schodde. He here renders the rules of Pachomius, [*Regulæ Pachomii* in Dillman's text], concerning monasteries, etc.

After an interval of almost a year the second number of the *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale*, a journal published under the direction of Oppert and Ledrain, has made its appearance. Renan writes on the Aramaean inscriptions of Teima; Oppert thinks that the language which Delitzsch calls Kossæan should be named Elamite. Of much interest are the plates and article by Wm. Joseph and Hartwig Derenbourg entitled, "Nouvelles études sur l'épigraphie du Yémen;" by Ledrain on some Palmyrene inscriptions, and a report by Pognon on some inscriptions found by him while consul at Beirut.

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THE great feature of the October number is the autograph letter of General Grant, in fac-simile, never before published—a letter which was written in 1883 on the death of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy. It was addressed to the Rev. HENRY WHITNEY CLEVELAND, late Colonel, C.S.A., and the Biographer of Stephens in 1865, who adds his own noteworthy tribute to "*General Grant's Military Abilities*." This valuable contribution to the *Magazine*, in connection with the series of papers on

THE CIVIL WAR

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Prior to this October issue, the *Magazine* has published, with the July number, fifteen WAR STUDIES; and the intensely interesting subject is treated in such a manner by the scholarly participants and writers as will enable the future student of American history to trace from their original sources many important phases and events of the memorable conflict, affecting the world's future, which are overlooked by every other publication. It has been from the first the purpose of this *MAGAZINE* to place upon permanent record much more than the mere recital of battle scenes; and such has been the wisdom of its course in presenting its introductory war articles, that the whole country has turned toward it for the information which has so long remained buried. And this information will be forthcoming in future issues, as in the past three months—since July.

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